

MAGAZINE

OF THE

INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF TEAMSTERS

VOL. I.

AUGUST, 1904.

NO. 10

Published monthly under the supervision of the
General Executive Board at 147 E. Market St.,
Indianapolis, Ind.



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second-class matter.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

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ADVERTISING RATES:

Furnished on application to James J. Dwyer, Edi-
tor, 147 E. Market St., Indianapolis, Ind.

Correspondents writing matter for **THE MAGAZINE**
should write on one side of paper only, and
separate from all other business. Address all
communications to the Editor.

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JOHN MULLEN, 1125 Vine St., Cincinnati, O.

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prosperity will continue.

14. Central Syndicate, clippings for Magazine	2.00	21. J. J. Dwyer, on account of salary.	25.00
14. Library Bureau, for making transfer cases for files	8.00	21. Central Union Telephone Co., for rental and long-distance service..	10.00
14. Moorman & Geller, for printing supplies	47.50	21. Remington Typewriter Co., for office supplies	1.40
14. N. W. Evans, on account	50.00	21. Geo. J. Mayer, for seals, stencils, etc	26.10
15. M. J. Dwyer, benefit for Local 551..	475.00	22. M. J. Dwyer, benefit for Local 551..	425.00
15. Geo. McGinnis, for postage	27.00	22. C. P. Shea, on account	25.00
15. Samuel Johnson, on account	75.00	22. Frank Morrison, March per capita. tax to A. F. of L.	420.75
16. M. J. Dwyer, benefit for Local 459..	1,400.00	23. J. B. Fitzpatrick, on account	100.00
16. Dan Furman, expenses to and from Indianapolis and St. Louis	42.75	23. Geo. F. McGinnis, for postage	25.00
16. Milton Booth, expenses to and from St. Louis	25.25	25. T. J. Daniels, benefits for Locals 405 and 526	1,400.00
16. Chas. Reid, salary to date	40.00	27. F. A. Markey, on account	100.00
16. L. Dunn, salary to date	30.00	27. C. P. Shea, on account	25.00
16. L. Larsen, salary to date	30.00	27. M. J. Dwyer, on account	100.00
16. C. Haug, salary to date	30.00	27. Henry F. Waack, for organizing Local 281	5.00
16. M. Pedlow, salary to date	30.00	28. H. K. Sullivan, on account	25.00
16. M. O'Neill, salary to date	30.00	28. Stamps, received from Local 259 on supplies	.50
16. M. Hawkins, salary to date	30.00	30. Samuel Johnson, on account	25.00
16. James J. Dwyer, on account of salary	50.00	30. Chas. Reid, salary to date	40.00
16. C. P. Shea, on account	50.00	30. L. Dunn, salary to date	30.00
16. Wm. Rowbotham, on account	75.00	30. L. Larsen, salary to date	30.00
18. T. J. Daniels, benefits for Locals 405 and 526	1,500.00	30. C. Haug, salary to date	30.00
18. H. S. Williams, for one box of carbon	2.00	30. M. O'Neill, salary to date	30.00
20. Wm. Rowbotham, on account	25.00	30. American Express Co., expressage..	2.29
21. Custom charges on a package to Canada	2.35	30. Adams Express Co., expressage	48.97
21. James Matthews, for organizing Local 176	5.00	30. United States Express Co., expressage	.40

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"Uncle Steve" made a hit with the Cincinnati boys. They would like him for an organizer for Cincinnati, but the milkmen of Chicago do not care to let go.

✱ ✱ ✱

We are informed that the furniture trust has raised the price of tables since the Cincinnati convention—Vaseline Club.

✱ ✱ ✱

There were two delegates to the convention weighing over three hundred pounds each. Their weight did not hinder their activity, however, although the proposed foot race fell through.

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Philadelphia has the reputation of being a sleepy town, but when the delegates to the third annual convention of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters arrive in that city it will wake up, no doubt.

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CONVENTION OF THE INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF TEAMSTERS.

The convention of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters was held in Cincinnati, August 1-8, and our organization was well represented from all sections of the country. We had delegates present from San Francisco on the Pacific coast and Boston on the Atlantic coast, in fact, all sections of the country were well represented, and we believe that the convention was one of the most beneficial gatherings in the interest of the rank and file of our organization that has ever taken place.

The constitution as amended, we believe, will be one by which the teamsters of this country may be able to get all men working at our industry to join the union.

From the expressions of the delegates present it was plain to be seen that the international organization must be run on a more economical basis, and therefore several officers were done away with and a more reasonable division of the funds received at headquarters was made. We believe that the best interests of the rank and file were served when the delegates decided that the major portion of the funds received be laid aside and used as a defense fund for the protection of our local unions who may become involved in trouble.

Although 350 delegates were present a more orderly convention has never been held.

This denotes that the delegates were determined to take an active part in the proceedings of the convention and do everything for the best interest of their constituents. During the reading and adoption of the constitution this was plainly manifested, as the strictest attention was paid to each section and all sections thoroughly explained before adopted by the convention.

Some few changes were made in the officers of the organization, but at no time was there any feeling of animosity displayed by any delegate present.

We may say in truth that it was, indeed, a convention of the teamsters and participated in by the representatives of all of the locals, and every delegate present expressed his feeling and ideas regarding the laws which should be enacted. Under these conditions the newly elected officers expect to have a year of prosperity for our organization and they want the support of the rank and file throughout the country, as only by having that support can the organization succeed. Let each member do his duty as he sees it. Let us put our shoulder to the wheel and work unanimously to bring about better results. Let no member endeavor to sow any seeds of discord within our ranks and let our enemies see that the teamsters of this country are determined to get their just deserts and make their organization as it should be—one of the largest and strongest trade unions in the country.

We wish to give thanks to every delegate who was present for their gentlemanly conduct during the sessions of the convention, and trust that when the records are received in Philadelphia they will show that we have increased our membership and bettered the conditions of those whom we have succeeded in joining beneath our banner.

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REPORT OF THE NEWLY ELECTED GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD

The first meeting of the newly elected General Executive Board was held at the Dennison Hotel, Cincinnati, O., on August 8, 1904.

All members present.

Casey and Dwyer—Moved and seconded that the General President be empowered to send out requests to the local unions affiliated with the International Brotherhood of Teamsters for voluntary contributions for the packing house drivers, to assist them

in their efforts to win this victory. Same to be handled through the international office and all contributions forwarded to the general secretary-treasurer, at 147 E. Market street, Indianapolis, Ind. Carried.

O'Neill and Robb—Moved and seconded that the General President secure a bond of \$5,000 and the General Secretary-Treasurer one of \$50,000, before their present bond expires. Carried.

Moved and seconded that the organizers send in a monthly report of the work they have performed during that period of time. Carried.

Moved and seconded that Vice-President Dwyer proceed to St. Louis and Vice-President O'Neill to Pittsburg, Pa.

Moved and seconded that the General President stand instructed to employ such men as are satisfactory, at the salaries agreed to. Carried.

Moved and seconded that Brother Dwyer report the number of men out and that the General President and General Secretary-Treasurer be guided by his reports in regard to benefits. Carried.

Moved and seconded that the recommendation of Brother Gould be concurred in and that the board non-concur in the strike of Local No. 654. Carried.

Moved and seconded that six days shall constitute a weeks' work for organizers. Carried.

Board adjourned at 9:30 p. m.

(Signed)

E. L. TURLEY,
Secretary-Treasurer.

FOURTH MEETING OF THE GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD

July 30, 1904.

Sullivan and Johnson—Moved and seconded that Brother Moore of St. Louis receive \$20 per week while in charge of the affairs of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters and the secretary stand instructed to so notify him. Carried.

Robb and Dwyer—Moved and seconded that the executive board recommend the adoption of the union card by the convention. Carried.

Moved and seconded that the communication from San Francisco be received and placed on file and the secretary stand instructed to notify the joint council that Local 226 will comply with the laws pertaining to the transfer card. Carried.

Sullivan and Warner—Moved and seconded that the request of Local No. 50 of Belleville, Ills., be not granted. Carried.

Sullivan and Dwyer—Moved and seconded that the board stand by its previous action in regard to Local No. 62 of Buffalo, N. Y., and that the General Secretary-Treasurer stand instructed to so notify the secretary-treasurer of Local 62. Carried.

Gould and Fitzpatrick—Moved and seconded that the matter of wages of Brother George Richardson be not reopened. Carried.

Moved and seconded that the appeal from Brother H. Hirschman of Local 718 of Chicago for justice in a case where he was fined \$50 by his local union for scabbing be laid over until Delegate Hughes arrives. Carried.

Evans and Warner—Moved and seconded that the report of General Secretary-Treasurer Turley be received and placed on file. Carried.

Moved and seconded that the communication from the garment workers be received and placed on file and that a letter of explanation be sent them. Carried.

Gould and Evans—Moved and seconded that the matter of Local No. 714 be referred to the first international officer going to Chicago. Carried.

Sullivan and Warner—Moved and seconded that \$500 be donated to the striking hack, cab and van drivers of St. Louis with the understanding that they immediately proceed to levy and collect an assessment of not less than 75 cents per week from those members who are now working—the money to be spent judiciously. Carried.

Moved and seconded that the General Secretary-Treasurer stand instructed to pay the bill of Daniel L. Cruise, to the amount of \$103.75, for attorney's fees in St. Louis. Carried.

Robb and Fitzpatrick—Moved and seconded that the matter of Local No. 326 be left in the hands of the General President after hearing the report of Brother Fall. Carried.

Moved and seconded that the action of the General President in the packing house strike be received and concurred in. Carried.

Fitzpatrick and Johnson—Moved and seconded that the action of the joint council of New York be sustained in regard to the strike of Local No. 506, and the General Sec-

retary-Treasurer stand instructed to notify the secretary of Local No. 654 to transfer the men in Duffy's stables to Local No. 506 and to refrain from initiating men into their local union, who are under the jurisdiction of Local No. 506. Carried.

Johnson and Robb—Moved and seconded that the board non-concur in the bill of Patrick J. Garey in the matter of extradition proceedings. Carried.

Moved and seconded that the General Secretary-Treasurer stand instructed to pay the bill of Patrick J. McGill to the amount of \$10.00. Carried.

Moved and seconded that the bill of Chas. Davis be referred to Local No. 729 of East St. Louis, Ill. Carried.

Moved and seconded that the board non-concur in the request of Brother Stailey of Local No. 729. Carried.

Moved and seconded that the communication from Cleveland be referred to General President Shea. Carried.

Moved and seconded that the communication from R. J. Salthouse be referred to General President Shea. Carried.

Moved and seconded that the General Secretary-Treasurer stand instructed to issue a new charter to Local No. 755 of St. Louis, Mo. Carried.

Board adjourned sine die.

E. L. TURLEY, Secretary.

Show to the employers who have signed the contracts of our local unions that we are better workmen from the fact of belonging to a labor organization and that once an agreement with our local union has been reached that his business will go on uninterrupted and that our men are more inclined to take better care of their employer's interest when contented with their working conditions.

The Boston work horse parade was a success, and many of our boys were seen in line with their teams. It has a tendency to make the driver be a little more particular with his team when he knows that once a year there is going to be a parade with a chance of his receiving some slight acknowledgement for the care he has taken of his wagon and team. Other large cities would do well to follow the example of the Boston commissioners by having a parade of the work horses once a year.

The conditions under which the team owner of Boston labors in regard to freight handling facilities at the railroad terminals is a deplorable one and we agree with the editor of the Team Owners' Review that something should be done to facilitate the handling of freight in that city. It is a common occurrence for teams to have to stand from two to five hours waiting for an opportunity to unload their freight, and we believe that such a condition should not be allowed to exist. We believe that the railroad commissioners of Massachusetts should take some decided stand in this matter and see that the railroad companies furnish better accommodations for the men who transport freight in that city.

Each local union of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters will receive a circular letter asking that they make a donation for the support of the packing house teamsters who are out on a strike in order to help the Butcher Workmen of America. Let your donations be as liberal as you can make them and send them in as speedily as possible. Let no want of funds stand in the way of our members helping to win this strike and show to the capitalists of the country that the teamsters' organization is ready and willing to stand by their brothers when in trouble. Make the power of the teamster in this controversy felt, and to do this the teamster who is out on a strike must be supported.

Send in your contribution at once.

The change which will be made in regard to the sending out of our Magazine, viz.: that of sending it to the individual member's home instead of in bulk to the secretary of the local union, may for the time being increase the cost of issuing the Magazine a little over what it cost under the old system, but in the end it will be far cheaper for the reason that our Magazine shall become a good advertising medium and we are sure that men who desire to place their advertising before the teamsters of the country will see their way clear to advertise in our Magazine.

We request our brothers to note the firms who favor us with advertisements and favor them with your patronage, as only by doing so can the manufacturer be induced to patronize our Magazine.

I desire to call the attention of the officers and members of affiliated local unions to a number of the many changes which were made in our international law at the Cincinnati convention just closed, one of which is the elimination from The Magazine of the statement of the receipts and expenditures of the general office. The last statement will appear in the August number, and hereafter a statement will appear in the August number, and hereafter a statement will be rendered quarterly under the signature of expert accountant.

A change was also made in Section 48 pertaining to the defense fund. The law amended at the late convention provides that 10c of the per capita and the total amount of initiation fee be placed in the defense fund for the protection of the members of our organization. This, in my opinion, will materially increase the amount of money available for the protection of our members when involved in strikes, lockouts, etc.

E. L. TURLEY, General Secretary.

After all that has been said in regard to the open shop it is hard to advance any new theories, but we are convinced that the most staple remedy for the open-shop principles as advanced by the enemies of organized labor, is the strict purchasing of union-labeled goods by the organized workmen of the country. If we were more conscientious in our dealings as regards the purchasing of labeled goods there would be no such organization as the Employers' Association, for the reason that the merchant is invariably in business to make money and not for his health, and if union-labeled goods were asked for and insisted upon the counters of all of the large department stores would be filled with them, and, in fact, the counters of stores of all kinds, and the workmen would have the power in his own hands to say under what conditions the goods would be manufactured as long as he used that power with discretion and made no unreasonable or unjust demands upon the employer.

We ask our brothers throughout the country to pay strict attention to this and when handing in their weekly wages to the manager of the household purchasing, whether it be his mother, wife or sister, let him see that she spends the money which he has earned

under union conditions upon such products as are manufactured by union men and under the stamp of fair conditions, viz., the union label. Educate the purchaser of the household necessities to demand the union label and our trouble with the employers will be gone.



The Ice Wagon Drivers' Union of Philadelphia, Pa., has brought down the wrath of the population of that city by their action in refusing to deliver ice to hospitals and other places on Sundays. Their action has been charged to the International Brotherhood of Teamsters and is being used by the employers who are antagonistic to our movement as a reason for not allowing their teamsters to join our organization.

We wish to disclaim any connection whatsoever with the ice wagon drivers of Philadelphia, as they are no part or parcel of our organization, having seceded a year ago on the ground that they were compelled to hand withdrawal cards to the bosses who seemed to dominate in that particular local union. There is no question but what they are acting in sympathy with their employers and that the ice trust of Philadelphia is behind the movement to save the expense of delivering ice on Sundays.

While in that city recently we were informed by drivers of ice wagons that they were willing to deliver ice on Sundays if they would receive double pay and this condition the employers are loath to grant.

A movement is on foot to start a bona fide teamsters' organization among the ice wagon drivers, the same to be affiliated with the International Brotherhood of Teamsters.



The monthly working button as worn by a great many members of our local unions throughout the country has proven a very efficient organizer and every local union who has not yet adopted that system of letting the public know who is in good standing in their local union should do so at once.

Any information desired upon this subject will be cheerfully given if you will drop a line to this office. The cost is nominal and the results will be beneficial.

According to a section of the constitution adopted at this convention it is compulsory upon all local unions to submit a copy of their wage scale to the joint council and General President of the international organization at least thirty days before the

time they wish to present the same to the employer. The General President has the right to inquire into the conditions surrounding the local union and satisfy the general executive board that the conditions will warrant a strike before any strike is endorsed by the International Union.

The officers of the local unions will please make note of this fact and any local union desiring to present a wage scale to their employer must forward a copy of the same to the general office.

The constitution has made strict laws in regard to this matter and we trust that the officers of all local unions will pay attention to the laws as laid down by the convention and thus insure to the members of their local financial support from the defense fund should they become involved in a strike. A copy of the constitution will be forwarded to each local union as soon as compiled and we ask the executive board of each local union to hold a meeting and familiarize themselves with the constitution as adopted by the Cincinnati convention so that they may become acquainted with the laws which govern our organization and avoid any misunderstandings in the future.

The more thorough the rank and file of our organization understands the constitution which governs the International Brotherhood of Teamsters the better organization we will have, and the officers of each local union should make it a point to bring all these vital points to the attention of the members so that no complications may arise in the future and the officers receive no blame for not attending to the duty pertaining to their office. To make a success of our union it must be an institution run on a business basis, and to so run it our local unions must conform to the laws which the convention makes from time to time.



NOTE.

Owing to the time being so short between the adjournment of the convention and the date upon which copy must be submitted to the printer to be inserted in The Magazine, there are many things left out of this issue which otherwise would have been inserted, as we only had two days in which to compile copy for this issue.

To make our Magazine a success each and every member should take an interest in it, and we cordially invite every member of

the International Brotherhood of Teamsters to air his views as regards the best interests of the teamster in these columns.

When through reading the Magazine pass it on to some non-union driver of our craft and show him what we are endeavoring to do. If our Magazine was read and passed on to non-union drivers it would be far easier for our organizers to induce them to join our grand organization.



EMPLOYERS ORGANIZING.

Frank Duffy, secretary of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, has finished the annual report of that organization. In it he says the employers throughout the country are organizing for a battle with the labor unions and calls the present a momentous time.



OUR POSITION IN THE MEAT STRIKE.

We have been asked many times to define the teamsters' position in the present controversy between the butcher workmen and their employers. Some have openly charged the teamsters with bad faith, and say that we broke an existing agreement in which we had promised not to participate in any strikes in sympathy with other workmen.

The position of the teamsters is well known in regard to sympathetic strikes. We can or will not participate in any and every controversy that takes place between the employer and the workingmen. Our organization is a peculiar one and is so situated that were we to participate in all controversies of that kind we would eventually find ourselves without any union to care for the interest of our members, and we would be compelled to go back to the old ruts from which our organization has lifted us.

In the controversy with the packers, however, our local union had an understanding in regard to wages and hours, but no signed agreement. We were to receive a stipulated amount of pay for a certain number of hours of labor. We will say for the packers that the understanding was adhered to and no trouble of any consequence has ever arisen between the packers and our local union, but in the present situation the teamsters felt that the very life of a national organization was at stake and it behooved us as union men to refuse to continue longer in the employ of men whom we believed were en-

deavoring to undermine and destroy the usefulness of a national organization.

We continued at work fourteen or fifteen days after the butcher workmen had declared their strike with the hope that the prestige of the Teamsters' Union might be the means of bringing about some terms of settlement that would be satisfactory to both parties. Our joint council of Chicago had appointed a committee to wait upon the packers and make every endeavor possible to bring about a settlement between the contending parties, but their efforts failed. They were convinced that the packers were determined to annihilate the Amalgamated Meat Cutters' and Butcher Workmen's organization, and as union men they felt that it was their duty to aid their fellow workmen. They feel that they have violated no agreement in participating in that strike. The teamsters obtained the consent of the joint council and their international officers before deciding upon the course which they intended to pursue. The international officers felt that owing to the position which the packers had assumed there was nothing else for them to do but to endorse the action taken by the local union and the joint executive council.

The press of Chicago has said much about the calling out of other teamsters, especially the truck drivers and the market wagon drivers of that city. These reports are unfounded. No such subject has ever been brought up for the consideration of the joint council or the international officers. We realize that it would be unfair to hamper the business of any employer who was not instrumental in bringing on the trouble, and therefore not in a position to settle it. Such employers need have no fear from the teamsters' organization. We believe in the absolute keeping of contracts, but we can not allow our members to be used as a cat's-paw to disrupt other organizations, nor will we allow them to work behind stockades which are governed by policemen, and we feel that the class of men who are now employed in the stockyards are not fit characters for the members of the teamsters' organization to associate with. Our men are true trade unionists and are ever ready and willing to help other unions who may be in trouble. The loyalty of the teamster in the trade-union movement has never been questioned and we are not going to start at this late

date to aid and abet any set of capitalists in their endeavor to disrupt an organization of such standing as the butcher workmen of America. Our sympathies were with the working men at the time and we stand ready and willing to do everything in our power to help them. We desire peace, however, and will do anything within reason to bring about a satisfactory understanding between the butcher workmen and their employers.

Let our brothers who are out on strike stand loyally by their organization. Let those of us who are working donate as liberally as we can to support them in their endeavor to help their fellow workmen. If we will do this there can be no question as to the success of the strike.

CORNELIUS P. SHEA.



TRUCK DRIVERS OF ST. JOSEPH, MO.

The division of Teamsters No. 189 met in their regular place of meeting with the largest attendance they have had for some time. There were but a few members that were not there, and all of whom took active interest in the proceedings. We had one victim who was a good linesman. He made the drive and did not turn over. He is the first one for a long time that has done so well.

The brothers of Local No. 189 are looking forward with great hopes for Labor Day. Now, let all of the unions do the same, and we can not help but have the largest turnout we have ever had.

When the news reached Pa Brown that J. Arwood had quit him, Bob said we have lost a good man. Pa said, "Pshaw, Bob, there are plenty of men down at Harrisonville. I can make a drag net and maybe we can get another just as good." "Yes, but look where he is going, Pa," said Bob, "that is another black eye, and think how long it will take to break in a new man to handle all that heavy machinery we have been trying to move. Now we have lost it." Cheer up, Bob, and don't you lose out on your afternoon nap while you wait for some one to come.

Mr. Joe Duncan, the old mountain stage driver, who has been over the Pike and back many a trip, but says he made a trip last week that skinned them all, when he was stopped and told to face about to the right and not return while this lasts. He promised he would not return while the strike was on

and bid the boys good-bye and started back for town. We had a brother with us from Chicago coal teamsters and he passed quite a compliment on the good interest the brothers of St. Joseph was taking in the welfare of organized labor. We elected our delegates to the different councils. Our delegate to the Central Labor Council was W. H. Dickey of South St. Joseph. Brother Ruddell was elected to fill the vacancy of Brother M. Falvey on the Labor Day committee. Brother C. Barrington and F. Ward to the labor temple committee.

Brothers, don't fail to come early next week, and you will enjoy yourselves and get busy, for the time is coming to work.—Cor. No. 189 in St. Joseph Union.



NOTICE TO LOCAL SECRETARY-TREASURER.

Indianapolis, Ind., Aug. 10, 1904.

Dear Sir and Brother—According to a law enacted in the convention it is compulsory upon the editor of The Magazine to forward a copy of the Magazine to each individual member's home. The local secretary-treasurer will forward the names and addresses of each member who may desire to have the official Magazine sent to him.

This system will be started with the November Journal, and it is absolutely necessary that the local secretary-treasurer forward such names before the first of October. Any member whose name is not received before the first of October will not receive the November Magazine.

Please answer promptly and send in the names of the men in good standing who desire The Magazine, writing plainly their names and addresses on one side of the paper only.

Address all such communications to Cornelius P. Shea. The secretary-treasurer will be compelled to make such corrections as may be necessary from time to time.

Read this letter at your meeting so that the members may know that they are entitled to have The Magazine sent to their

C. P. SHEA,

General President and Editor.



THOSE "CHRISTIAN" PACKERS.

Just how the following Chicago dispatch escaped the Associated Press censors is hard to tell. It appeared in last week's papers

and describes the "unusual entertainment" that those "Christian gentlemen" of the hog combine provided for the scabs on the Sabbath:

"In one of the great halls, three negro preachers from the South were exhorting the men, while upstairs a monster poker game was in progress.

"Behind every box car, crap games were flourishing. There are many prize fighters in the yards, and pots of \$5 a round were made up by the white men for lively fights.

"Special trains brought the wives and sweethearts of the men into the yards. Eleven hundred more non-union men and one hundred women arrived today. The receipts of live stock were small, but a flood is expected tomorrow.

"Among other incidents at the yards today was a murder. Following a quarrel between Andrew Simms of New Albany, Ind., and J. A. Davis of this city, colored waiters, Simms was fatally stabbed. There were several cases of non-union men being pursued and beaten by strikers."

These are the moral, law-abiding gentlemen who accuse union labor of being wicked while they establish a hades of their own. They have brutalized honest laborers by driving and robbing them, and now brutalize their scabs by playing upon their low passions and excesses. A saintly crowd, indeed. —Cleveland Citizen.



JOHN MITCHELL'S LETTER.

"Government Savings Banks" as Seen by Miners' President in England.

LONDON, July 20.

The little red postoffices of Great Britain perform many more services for the average Englishman than do the postoffices of the United States. Not only can you send off letters, postal cards, newspapers, circulars or book packets, but a splendid system of parcel post has been worked out by which light matter can be sent all over the country very much more cheaply than by the American express companies. Moreover, the telegraph is in the hands of the government and short telegrams may be sent for 12 cents to any part of the kingdom.

Finally, the postoffice has gone into the banking and insurance business, and money may be deposited there and government stock purchased, while any person in the kingdom

above the age of 7 may insure his life for a small sum or buy an annuity which has behind it the invincible credit of Great Britain and Ireland.

England may almost be said to be the home of savings banks. Everywhere opportunities are offered the man of small means, or the women and children, to deposit small sums from 1s upward, and penny banks are also established on a large scale, which permit the saving of the stray pence of children.

A number of large employers, including railroads, have established savings banks for their employes, and pay from 2½ per cent. to 4 per cent. interest, and every effort has been made to give to the people a safe and profitable investment for their small earnings.

By far the most interesting and important of these savings banks, however, is that run by the government. You may enter any one of the fourteen or fifteen thousand postoffice savings banks in the United Kingdom, sign your name, secure an account book and deposit a sum not to be less than 1s (25 cents). The whole credit of the British government is pledged to the repayment of this 1 shilling, and it is as much a part of the national debt as the rest of the four or five billion dollars which the government owes.

The regulations are such as to make it in every way convenient to the depositor. The savings banks are all open from 8 a. m. to 8 p. m. on every week day; deposits may be made 1 shilling at a time, and may even be made by penny contributions in the form of stamps, and all formalities are waived, both in permitting a contributor to start an account and enabling him to withdraw his deposit.

Deposits may be made by all persons of full age (if not under legal disability), by married women, by children of legal age, by trustee for another, by friendly societies, industrial societies, charitable and provident societies, penny banks and incorporated building societies.

Upon paying your 1 shilling, or your £1, or your £10, or whatever deposit you make, the sum is immediately written in your bank book, and after the lapse of a few days you receive an acknowledgement from the Central Savings bank department in London.

If there is any mistake in the account, or

any failure to make the announcement, you may write to the postoffice and there is no charge for postage on this or any other letters connected with the savings bank business.

The loss of the bank book does not involve the loss of the account, but merely the payment of a shilling for a new book. Depositors are permitted to withdraw the whole or any part of the sum due them, not only in the office where they deposited their savings, but in any office in the kingdom; all that is necessary to do is to write a letter, free of postage, to the office where you made your deposit, and they will send you a warrant which permits you to withdraw your money at the postoffice desired. It is possible now, even, to withdraw your money by telegram in any part of the kingdom upon the payment of a 30-cent fee. Sums may be transferred with great ease from one account to another, and the certificates of birth or marriage, or death which may be required in connection with the postoffice savings bank accounts may be obtained for 1 shilling.

By means of the postoffice savings bank the government insures and guarantees the savings of its poorer citizens. The rate of interest paid is 2½ per cent. on all deposits of £1 (\$5) or over. The amount that may be deposited, however, is strictly limited.

Formerly no more than \$150 could be deposited in a year, but the limit is now \$250, and no one may draw interest on a deposit amounting to over \$1,000—where the account exceeds that amount no interest is paid on the excess.

Larger sums of money, however, may be invested through the savings bank department in consols or other British securities, and the entire funds of the savings bank are invested in this manner.

The business of the government savings banks has steadily increased since they were introduced over forty years ago. At the present time there are over fifteen million depositors, amounting to over \$210,000,000, the average deposit made amounting to about \$14.

The total amount, including interest of all accounts now open amounts to about \$720,000,000, and the interest credited to depositors to about \$17,000,000.

Every year over a million and a quarter accounts are opened and over a million

closed, the number of depositors constantly increasing. The expense of operations has been reduced to a very low sum, now amounting to only about 12 cents per transaction.

These figures show the enormous extent to which the facilities offered by the government postoffice for saving are utilized. It has been calculated that one out of every five inhabitants of the United Kingdom, including women and children, is a depositor in the postoffice.

The depositors in the postoffice savings bank represent all grades and classes of the community. Over one-half are married women, spinsters and children, and over one-twelfth are people engaged in domestic service.

The money that is collected by the thousands of postoffices throughout the country is all invested in government bonds, drawing $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. to 3 per cent. interest.

Through the postoffice the government is going into the business of granting annuities and insuring lives. There is a regular scale of prices by which people can secure annuities based on the age of the individual. Thus, a man of 20 years can secure \$5 a year for the rest of his life on paying \$114; if he is 30, he must pay \$102; if 50, \$75; and if 70, \$40. Not very many annuities are granted, however, and even the insurance business of the postoffice is not very large.

The system of insurance is rendered very easy for all persons, and the poorest workman can obtain an insurance of not less than \$25 and not more than \$500 under reasonable terms, and with the full credit of the government to secure payment of the amount.

No medical examination is necessary for an insurance amounting to less than \$125, but if an examination does not take place, only the amount of the premium is paid if the insured dies in the first year, and only half the total sum if he dies in the second year.

If the insured submits to a medical examination, however, the charge for which is 62 cents, the full benefit of the insurance is received, no matter how soon he dies; also in any case where death is due to accident this full benefit is received.

The lives of children from eight to fourteen years of age may be insured for \$25, but not more, it being desired not to put a

premium upon the death of helpless infants. Children under eight years of age may not be insured at all.

Arrangements are being made for friendly societies to secure old-age pay on the lives of their members by means of annuities purchased through the postoffice savings bank, and employers of labor and large institutions of the class may make similar arrangements.—John Mitchell in United Mine Workers' Journal.



HOW HIGH CAN WAGES GO?

A great many employers conscientiously believe that wages can not be raised if the increase will make the cost of production greater than the present receipts of the business will allow to be paid.

They seem to be quite oblivious to the possibility of raising prices sufficiently to enable them to pay the higher wages. In the last coal strike the operators said that if they paid the wages demanded by the miners they could not get enough for the coal to enable them to pay cost of production.

However, as soon as production was curtailed the price of coal went up from \$6 to \$20 per ton. Here, then, was a difference of \$14 per ton, while the advance in cost of mining coal, which would have been the result of paying the increase of wages demanded by the miners, would not have amounted to 20 cents per ton.

The people simply must have coal and if the cost of operating the mines forces up the cost, then the people, rather than go without, will pay whatever is necessary to get it, even if it be \$20 per ton. Of course, when such a tremendous rise takes place there is naturally a great diminution of demand, but nevertheless this does not alter the fact that for the coal that is sold the operators will be able to pay the miners tremendous wages. I take the following from the Toronto World:

Employer and Employee.

"But no power on earth can make an industry or a business carry a heavier wage burden than its strength will uphold. Overloaded, it must get rid of part of the burden or it must sink. And the alternative which the wage-earner must choose is to lighten the burden when it is too heavy and not to increase it when it is as heavy as can be tolerated, or he will do the worst thing he

can do for himself. He will narrow his own field of employment. He will diminish its fruits which may be divided with him. He will kill the goose that lays the golden egg.'—New York Press.

"This editorial opinion is called forth by the current trend of the labor situation in Great Britain and the United States. According to the London (England) Chamber of Commerce returns, there occurred in 1901, for the first time since 1895, a heavy fall in the total wages of British workmen. In 1901, the Chamber of Commerce Journal computes, there was a decrease in wages of £1,584,000 (about \$7,900,000), as against an increase in 1900 of about £6,000,000. Thus far in 1902 the downward tendency has continued, so that the end of the year will doubtless show a further recession of the total wages from the highest figures of 1901.

"It is found, on looking further into the Chamber of Commerce report, that though this reduction occurred in the total wages paid out, in some groups of industries the workmen actually secured increased wages. In other words, while wages in particular groups have advanced, the general decline in wages forced the total results far down, as the statistics quoted above show.

"Taking these figures as a text, the Press warns trades unions against the indiscriminate forcing up of wages in industries, some of which may not be able to stand the advance in expenditure entailed. The Press then proceeds:

"Because there has been a great boom in one industry, with largely increased wages, not only made possible but voluntarily raised in response to the universal law of supply and demand, we have seen indiscriminating wage-earners taking it for granted that there should be a corresponding increase in wages in industries and occupations which have been in fact, for one reason or another, languishing. They have attempted to enforce their demands when the temporary enforcement of them must inevitably cripple their employers, if not drive some of them to the wall. A case in point whose details we have given some study is that of the carting and trucking business. For the last two years this business has been staggering under burdens of exceptional disadvantage. The increased cost of horses put a heavy tax on it. The increased cost of all the materials used for building and repairing the equip-

ment of the business—the wood, the iron and steel of the wagons and the material of the harness—added to the burden. Then the cost of feed, owing to the crop failures, practically doubled, so that the trucking and general delivery business was in the worst shape to make money at any time in years. And at that very time of distress—at the extreme depression of the business—the drivers, handlers and other workmen employed in the group decided that because others had been getting advances in wages—they should get them. The demands were presented by the union, and the choice was given to the employers of granting them or of suffering a strike. In one case which we examined the new scale presented to an employer called for an additional wage payment of \$60,000 a year. The business was not making one-fourth of that sum. But the scale was generally enforced, with the result that some of the employers were compelled to cut down the number of their wagons, to injure the efficiency of their service, and to reduce the scope of their business, while others were put out of business entirely.

"In these days of searching for a means of bringing capital and labor into proper relations with each other, any illuminating comment on the problem is of interest, and we therefore quote our contemporary on this question."

The average production per laborer according to Census Bulletin 150, U. S. reports, is \$2,451 per year. The wages paid average \$437 per year.

Certainly if the laborers were completely organized, then they could get the whole of the \$2,451 that they produce, less such sum that the capitalist needs to keep up his plant and pay him wages of superintendence.

The steel trust today pays profits of over 100 millions per year. If times were dull they would run the works at a loss rather than shut down.

If labor could hold its own in a strike it could put up wages to the extent of absorbing the whole of the present 100 millions profit, for it would pay Mr. Morgan better to lose all his profits rather than shut down the works.

In the case of the trucking industry in New York which the Press refers to, it can be seen upon a moment's reflection that the carriage of freight from the depot to the

store is an absolute necessity to the merchant. There is no substitute that can be offered for transportation by the trucks. He simply must pay what the teamsters demand or go out of business.

He may have been basing his business upon a certain cost of truckage, but if so he must rebase it upon another cost and add the difference to the selling price of his goods. He need not fear competitors, for the same extra cost will likewise force them to adopt the same means of preservation. If the extra cost of trucking would ruin business in New York, then the excessive rents paid there to the land-owners would have certainly ruined business long ago. But we all know that business increases every year in New York, and every year up go rents. The merchants simply recoup themselves by charging higher prices. And if people can not afford to pay the prices, then they will move away and down will come rents.—*Wiltshire's Magazine.*



HAVE EMPLOYEES RIGHTS THAT THE EMPLOYER AND INJUNCTION MUST RESPECT?

Chicago has been often accused of being the hot-bed of unionism. To those who give sober heed to the actions of Chicago employers, the reasons why Chicago is strongly organized are evident. Some time ago, not so long as to stretch the memory of those who were familiar with the incident at the time, some Chicago employers prohibited their employes from smoking or visiting race tracks during their leisure hours, when all men are supposed to enjoy the undisputed right to gratify their pleasurable desires within the limits of the law. Later, other employers decreed that those of their employes receiving less than \$1,000 salary per year could not marry without first receiving the consent of their employers.

The latest attempt of Chicago employers to perfect the complete subjugation of their employes and establish the absolute will of the employer is almost inconceivable in this age and country of democratic enlightenment. This latest attempt was by a tea and coffee house. The house employed traveling salesmen, working in connection with wagons. One of these salesmen, who had an extensive house-to-house trade, was discharged and immediately started in business for himself. He naturally solicited for

his own business the trade of the patronage that he had secured, or heretofore operated amongst in the interests of his former employers, whereupon the employers asked for an injunction restraining him from soliciting patronage from those whom he formerly traveled amongst in the interests of his employers. It does not appear to the sane mind that such an injunction would be granted. If it should be, and serve as a precedent, we might as well turn our affairs, business and private, and ourselves, body and soul, over to the tender mercies of the employer and injunction judge.

If it comes within the scope of the employer and injunction to deprive an employe of the right to engage in business in his own interests, because his knowledge of that business was acquired in the employ of some one else, it is certainly within their scope to deny the man who has acquired mechanical skill from applying it outside of the control of the former employer. In other words, an employe must gain the consent of his former employer, although that employer discharged him, in order to engage in the same line of business.

If the contention of the employer is sustained by the court in this case, it certainly should be justified by the court in the instance of the employe who has been discharged and who desires to restrain his former employers from continuing to do business with the customers he secured for them. This is a contention that can not be sustained in the case of either. It is clearly the widest possible infringement upon personal liberty.

We are constantly being told that it is not the immediate wages so much as application and acquiring a knowledge of the business and thus making himself valuable to the employer that the employe should strive for. In this way the employe eventually qualifies for a salary that makes up for a small salary while he was learning the business, and he makes himself a valuable man for any company engaged in the same line of trade, or fits himself to engage as a proprietor in the same line.

This is a favorite argument of employers and writers, but, if the request of this Chicago tea and coffee company is granted, this magnificent opportunity held out to every individual is knocked all to pieces.

In a business sense, the employe's one

asset is his labor, that is, mechanical skill or his knowledge of any given business, good will of patronage and ability to hold and secure trade. This injunction would make this asset of no value to the employe outside of one employer, for, if he could not take advantage of it in his own exclusive interest, the court could as readily deny him the right to dispose of it to a rival company. Furthermore, that which is largely responsible for making the American business man and worker the marvel of all the world; that which is mainly responsible for making America what it is, namely, the freedom and opportunity of each worker to graduate from the bench to be an employer of thousands, to make a name, fortune and success, is virtually gone, and the rising young business man and self-made man departs from American business life.

These may be considered as isolated cases and not representative of the great body of Chicago employers. Nevertheless, it is the isolated case which, if sanctioned, gradually becomes centralized and eventually the accepted practice.

It is apparent why the workers in Chicago are strongly organized.

It should not require the execution of the designs of these employers to impel the workers to organize. The mere attempt to take from the worker his indisputable right and close every avenue through which he hopes to consummate his ambitious plans should cause him to hesitate no longer but avail himself of the protection of organization.

It is seldom or never that workers organize wholly from choice, seldom that they organize on their own initiative without being given justifiable cause by the employer. As a matter of fact, there are just two classes of workers who enjoy anything like fair treatment—those who are strongly organized and can compel it and those who are not organized but are working under practically union conditions.

Organization of the workers is invariably a last resort, hence the union is confronted with the task of uprooting deep-seated industrial evils, which have become a source of advantage to unfair employers. If organization was the first resort and immediately followed attempts such as those of Chicago employers, many of the evils

which have fastened upon our industrial life would never have become a part of it.

The action of these Chicago employers and the Manufacturers' Association there furnishes ample proof that in that city the workers must unite, not only for the protection and improvement of wages and other labor conditions, but that they may retain possession of a semblance of their God-given and constitutional rights.—*Mine Workers' Journal*.



AN EMBLEM OF PEACE.

Whence the Union Label Derives Its Power.

The power of the union label is proved by its progress. The union label signifies the application in industrial life of those rules which every good citizen applies in individual life—cleanliness, morality, honesty, chivalry toward woman and care for the young.

Originating in 1874, in the white label of the San Francisco cigarmakers, followed in 1875 by the red label of the same craft in St. Louis and permanently established in 1880 at the convention of the Cigar Makers' International union by the adoption of "the other color in the flag"—the familiar blue label of today—the union label has become the emblem and guarantee of fair labor in three empires—the United States, Great Britain and Australia.

During less than twenty-five years' use in national trade unionism the scope of the union label has extended from a single industry so that it now includes more than fifty crafts in North America, whose products enter into almost every article of household and personal use.

The union label derives its power from the fact that it is based upon the first law of nature, the law that "motion seeks the line of least resistance."

Stated in concrete terms, the union label is powerful because it accomplishes by peaceful means, with absolute certainty and at little cost, that which the strike and boycott seek to accomplish, always at great cost and sacrifice and often without apparent results.

The union label enlists and arms in labor's cause those elements which determine the issue of every cause in civilized society—namely, the women and children.

The instincts of woman and the interests of labor are conjoined in the union label. Both stand for cleanliness, morality, the care of the young, the sanctity of the home; both stand against strife and force. The union label makes woman the strongest, as she is the gentlest, of God's creatures.

The mistress of the household represents the "purchasing power." She can not go on strike, but she can obviate the necessity of striking by demanding the union label.

With the "purchasing power" in her pocket and the union label in her heart woman reigns with the olive branch. She is mistress of the situation.

To the woman of the trade unionist household the union label affords a guarantee that the wages earned under union conditions are expended upon union products and for the maintenance of union conditions, to return with interest in improved conditions for all.

By demanding the union label the wife of the trade unionist becomes truly the helpmeet of the breadwinner, her powerful influence being thus extended from the home to the workshop, from which she is otherwise totally excluded.

The child who demands the union label wields more influence than the man or woman who strikes. The striker's place may be filled, but there is no substitute for the union label.

The union label transforms the women and children of the working class into towers of strength. Without it they are often elements of weakness in the struggle for bread.

The union label unites all interests that lie in the improvement of industrial conditions through the abolition of the sweatshop, tenement house, insanitary factory, convict labor, Chinese labor, night labor and child labor. Each of these evils has its antidote in the union label.

Each circle formed in the interest of a particular reform expands toward the others until all meet and merge in one great body, constituting a purchasing power quickened by conscience, directed by intelligence and concentrated with unerring precision.

The union label, symbolizing as it does the conditions which the union itself is established to secure and maintain, is proof that these conditions obtain in the making of the article upon which it appears. Firm names, brands, trademarks and other devices by which products are advertised may lose their

original significance through changes in the fortunes of those who own them. The union label, being owned by the union and subject exclusively to its control, represents the same thing always—namely, fair wages and hours, clean workshops and good workmanship.

The union label stands always for the facts of today, never for a tradition of yesterday.

The union label stands primarily for union industry. As such it is an indispensable complement of "home industry," or other shibboleth of business, in the mind of the purchaser who holds principle above local pride. The union label is, indeed, the only guarantee that the products of any industry are fit to enter decent and cleanly homes.

The distinguishing characteristic of the union label is its assurance against deception. When an article ceases to be union made it ceases to bear the union label.

In a word, the union label is a weapon with which the trade union arms the fair employer and disarms the unfair employer.

It is the *in hoc signo vinces* of the crusade to rescue the child from the workshop, factory and mill; the woman from the sweat shop and tenement house and the millions of labor from the clutches of greed, degradation and poverty.—Walter MacArthur in American Federationist.



DEMAND THE UNION LABEL.

In their crusade for the open shop, which means longer hours of labor, reduced wages and intolerable working conditions, employers' associations and citizens' alliances all over the country are striking at the union label.

They fully realize that this is a vital point of attack. The open shop is an impossibility where the union label is in use, and as it is a question of dollars and cents with the employers they hope to make the open shop possible by discontinuing the use of the union label.

In Chicago about 2,500 boot and shoe workers are locked out so that the manufacturers may operate open shops. In factories where the union stamp of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union was used the manufacturers have surrendered it, giving as a reason that there is little demand for it. The stamp costs the manufacturer nothing except living wages and decent treatment of his employees. When they desire to dis-

continue its use, it is therefore easily seen what their real object is.

The National Clothing Manufacturers' Association is doing its level best to stop the use of the label of the United Garment Workers of America. The clothiers want open shops, and the label stands in the way.

The election commissioners in Chicago recently ruled that primary ballots bearing the label of the Allied Printing Trades' Council were illegal, as the label constituted a mark of discrimination. All along the line the fight against the label is being waged by employers.

Now, who is primarily responsible for this condition of affairs? As already stated, it is a question of dollars and cents with employers. If they can not sell their products without label, then they will have the label. If they can sell their goods without the label, it is to their interests not to have it. It is a simple business proposition. Without the label they can have the open shop; they can increase the working hours; they can operate their factories without union "interference."

The first step for them to take, then, is to discourage the demand for the label. Jobbers and retailers are informed that goods can be sold as well without the label as with one, and better in certain localities. Agents of employers' associations and citizens' alliances are daily preaching and working against the label, even going so far as to threaten not to sell to a retailer unless he throws all union-labeled goods out of his store.

It is foolish to think that this agitation is not having its effect. It is meeting with some success now and it will have greater success in the future unless the union workers are aroused to the necessity of action. The label is in many respects the most effective weapon that the worker can wield. Strikes are not always successful, especially on falling markets, when there is a large surplus of labor unemployed. Employers backed by unlimited capital may defeat a union in a struggle. The boycott is often ineffective because of the difficulty of advertising it properly.

There is absolutely nothing in the way of demanding the union label. It costs nothing. The workers themselves are the greatest consumers of products that ordinarily bear the label. Therefore it lies with the workers to save themselves. If there is a demand for the label it will be put on goods.

They are made to sell. It is not a question of sentiment with the dealer. He will get what you want rather than lose your trade if you insist on it.

There was never a time in the history of our movement when the necessity for demanding the union label was as great as it is today, because there never was a time when the employers were trying as hard to discourage its use. It is time to take the question up in a systematic fashion. The members of one union pay too little attention to the labels of other unions. Let each union, no matter in what craft, have a committee appointed on labels. Let that committee examine the clothes, hats, shoes, and so on, of every member who attends the union meetings, and we shall soon create a demand for the labels of all crafts. Then there will be fewer attempts to establish open shops. We will make it necessary for dealers to carry union-labeled goods. This is the time to act, and act together.—The Int. Wood Worker.



SINCERE AS A UNION "SMASHER."

Have you ever noticed how the walking delegates of employers' associations get legitimate employers of labor into trouble? After the trouble has been fairly started and the employers have realized the folly of it all, have you noticed how the paid walking delegates sneak out of sight and leave some one else to settle the difficulty? If you haven't, then you are losing lots of amusement and should watch labor matters closer.

Recently the journeymen bakers in Chicago in seven of the largest bakeries went on strike for a slight increase in wages. They asked for an increase of \$1 a week for night foremen, a modest demand, indeed. There are something like 800 bakeries in Chicago, large and small, and all the master bakers, with the exception of the seven mentioned, granted the increase without a strike. The seven, however, wanted a little trouble, and they got it.

Fred W. Job, chief walking delegate, and all-around fomenter of strife in Chicago, was appealed to by the seven bakers. A meeting was called and the Merchant Bakers' Association was formed. Job was organizer.

"What you men want," said Job, "is the open shop. Lock your men out until they

come to their senses. Me and my assistant, Victor Sincere, will do the trick. We'll establish open shops for you in a week. Then you can hire whom you please and pay them what you want."

"Who is Sincere?" asked one of the bakers.

"He is assistant business agent of the Chicago Employers' Association," answered Job, "and he has had experience in dealing with labor unions. Why, he once tried to settle a strike of ladies' garment workers and he has a great reputation."

"Bring him along," said the bakers; "it is men with reputations we want."

Sincere had been married a few days previously and was South on his honeymoon.

"Come home at once," telegraphed Job to Sincere. "Have formed a new association and induced it to lock out its men. Good thing for both of us."

Sincere caught the first train and hurried back to Chicago. He rolled up his shirt-sleeves and began to smash the Bakers' Union. After sparring for an opening he discharged a broadside at the enemy through the columns of the Chicago Chronicle. The enemy had read only the Staats Zeitung, so that the attack did little damage.

"We must do something to get our names in the press or our cause is lost," said Sincere to his association of seven members.

"Let us start a bread famine story and import bread from Pittsburg to relieve the starving citizens. That will fetch the newspapers."

The bread was imported next day, and still the enemy just laughed. It showed no signs of being even groggy.

"We must get non-union bakers from Milwaukee," said Sincere. One of the bakers went to that city and hired a crew. He treated them royally, spent his money freely, bought their transportation and set out with his newly hired men for Chicago. When he arrived at the union depot he was surprised to see his men throw away the bundles they had brought with them. He asked for an explanation.

"Why, the bundles are old newspapers," said one of the crew. "We made them up that way to fool you. We are all members of the union, but we wanted a trip to Chicago to find out how the boys were getting along with the strike. Good-bye, we are going over to the union headquarters."

"Foiled again!" muttered Sincere between his teeth when he heard the story.

"You promised to establish the open shop," said one of the bakers next day. "The doors of my shop are open, but there is no one working there. I want to bake bread and keep my customers. If that's the open shop I don't think I care to have it. I think this lockout business is a frost."

"Give me time," said Sincere. "I am doing the best I can. I talked with reporters for two hours today."

"And they didn't print a word of what you said," rejoined the baker. "In plain words I think you are a 'con' man."

Next day Sincere disappeared from the headquarters of the Merchant Bakers' Association. It was said he had gone home to receive consolation from his young bride. The Bakers' Union was still in the ring, without a mark on it.

On the sixth day of the trouble a disinterested party, the editor of a German newspaper, went to the master bakers and asked them if they were ready to talk business. "I have been to the headquarters of the Journeymen Bakers' Union," he said, "and would you believe it, those fellows are ready to return to work today, provided you grant them their full demands."

"Well, now, that seems a fair proposition," said one of the merchant bakers. "They're evidently beaten. What are their demands, anyway?"

"Why, they want a dollar a week increase in wages, an agreement to employ only union men and a few other things of little consequence."

"Gee whiz! to think we have kept our shops closed a week for that. I didn't really know what they wanted. Sincere told us they wanted to run our business. Since they are willing to waive their unreasonable demands I see no reason why we can not settle right now. Let's sign the agreement and get to work."

Sincere wasn't present when the agreement was signed. He hasn't mentioned the Merchant Bakers' Association since.—Wood Workers' Journal.



MUTUAL RECOGNITION NECESSARY.

The era of industrial peace for which so many are clamoring can only arrive after organized labor and organized capital have met together in one great war in which

neither side is defeated. Their mutual weaknesses will compel the contestants to declare a lengthy truce, and they will leave the battlefield with a heightened respect for each other's strength and resources.

There is no gainsaying the fact that the militant of both sides are spolling for a fight. The employers are banding together and have commenced preliminary hostilities by the issuance of a manifesto which commends the employes of the whole land to stand by like interests and make a fight to a finish for the declaration of the "closed shop." From the employers' standpoint the "open shop" is a desirable advantage in the operating of a business; it eliminates a troublesome agent, i. e., the interference by unions with the employer's ideas of the treatment that should be accorded his staff of employes. Men have at all times fought to the death all forms of interference that they deemed was an abridgment of their liberty, and it is for individuals that take pride in their superior executive ability most humiliating to be compelled by the socially inferior trade unionist, through his collective organization, to treat the worker in the same manner and spirit that he does his business confreres.

There is some excuse for an employer's hatred of unionism. Where union men have taken advantage of their business relations with an employer by repeatedly threatening him with dire penalties in the event of his failing to do this or that immediately, they have exasperated him to such an extent that he conceives an intense dislike for everything and everybody connected with organized labor.

It is due to this method of promoting friction that is so frequently used by unenlightened labor leaders that the boom in favor of union destruction has been given such an impetus, and organizers and delegates of employers' unions have been labeled true Americans.

The representatives of capital draw from an extensive vocabulary scores of denunciatory adjectives for the benefit of unions and labor leaders. The more radical element of the labor side reply in kind and do their share of vocal and literary burnishing. The employers seem to be convinced that if a simultaneous national and local onslaught is made upon organized labor it will go by the board.

Organized labor believes as does its opponents, and we may expect a battle will take place not so much for the purpose of the annihilation of either of the parties, but with the object of testing the recuperative powers of the combatants. We may rest assured that organized capital will make full use of all the vast material resources at its command to show labor leaders it can not be trifled with and powerfully resents all action that tends in any way to contract its powers. Truthful and candid friends of the labor movement will admit that the openly declared hostility and intentions of organized capital will be a much needed corrective and at the same time strengthen trades unions by putting them on their guard.

We are too prone at times to overrate our own powers and commit rash acts that carry with them corresponding reactive penalties. The menacing attitude of the organized employers will teach labor leaders to be a little more circumspect. The labor movement in America is as yet in its teens, and, though it may be a precocious child, it has a deal to learn, particularly in the matter of locomotion. Obstacles in its path will not be overcome by being stumbled over, but by a thorough and adequate comprehension of the difficulties to be encountered.

The employers' eagerness for war will no doubt be gratified, and it may be the means of opening their eyes to the reality of the ever present issue with us: A conflict of naturally opposite interests. These interests are perpetually alien to one another, and a compromise is only possible when they both see that mutual recognition is desirable and necessary.—Bernard Rose in the Weekly Bulletin.



ALLEGED UNIONISTS.

The complaint is a common one that unionists buy only those union-made products bearing the label of their own organization, and overlook entirely the union labels of other unions. This is true with many unionists, but not true to the extent the mere complaint would imply. It is truer of some unions, as well as unionists, than of others.

It is an indisputable fact that there are more members in some unions that buy goods bearing the labels of other unions than there are members in the unions whose labels are bought. On the other hand, it is a fact that there are a number of unionists

who do not even buy the goods bearing their own label, but buy, instead, the products of the non-unionists and unfair workers. Nothing is more foolish than the practice of those unionists who buy only union goods bearing the label of their own union. For example, there are close to forty thousand members in the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union. Allowing each member three pairs of shoes a year, the number of union stamp shoes purchased by all the members would aggregate one hundred and twenty thousand pairs a year. There are factories using the union stamp that could easily supply the entire demand in two weeks. The same is true of other unions.

If only union shoeworkers bought union stamp shoes, the union stamp market would offer no inducements to the shoe manufacturer, and he could not be induced to place the stamp on his product. Instead of one hundred and twenty thousand pairs of union-stamp shoes, there are several millions of pairs made and sold every year. This is equally true of the other unions that have union labels.

The union label would be of no material assistance to the trades union movement if the members of the different unions bought only union goods bearing their own particular label. The unionist who buys only his own union label products is but a trifle better than the one who does not buy or ask for or concern himself about his own or any other label. These are counterfeit unionists and candidates for the non-union ranks at the very first opportunity.

The worker who does not belong to a union but buys union label goods is a better union man and is doing more to help organized labor than the one who holds a membership card but buys no goods bearing the label, or only those goods bearing the label of his own union.

The first-named worker is helping every union and unionist in the country. He is helping to abolish child labor, contract-contract and sweat-shop labor. He is helping the unionist who is a renegade to his own label and union principles.

The last-named union worker, at most, renders only a trifling aid to his own union and often by his practices arouses the ill-will of members of other unions and discourages them from buying the goods bearing the label of his union. He alienates the

sympathy and support of other unionists from his own label, and is largely responsible for creating that spirit too often existing between sister organizations, which causes the members of one union to refuse to patronize the labels of another because the other does not patronize theirs.

The first-named worker, at least, spends his wages, even though they are non-union, for union label products, but the unionist spends his union wages for non-union and unfair products.

The example cited here ought to impress the dullest mind with the absurdity and viciousness of overlooking all union label goods but those bearing the label of the organization in which membership is held. If this practice was indulged in by a majority of the members of a union, the label of that union would fall into disrepute and be scoffed at and be an injury instead of a benefit.—Shoe Makers' Journal.



RELIGION AND LABOR.

A Clergyman's Views on the Reign of Brotherhood.

The Rev. Herbert S. Bigelow, pastor of the Vine-Street Congregational church, Cincinnati, recently discussing the subject "Labor," said:

"Zangwill, in his 'Mantle of Elijah,' has made a splendid plea for peace and industrial freedom. Zola, in his novel entitled 'Labor,' has voiced the same protest against the present wrongs of men and pleaded for a new society in which labor, free and joyful, shall be the psalm of life, and the wail of poverty and the curse of war shall no longer mingle with the laughter of the children.

"It is well for the world that the great novelists are beginning to take for their heroes men who win glory not by vanquishing their fellow men, but by toiling for their freedom. It is well for the world, saddened by poverty and perverted by luxury, that the prophets are growing in number who proclaim a new social conscience to which the present inequalities are and ever shall be intolerable.

"Zola's hero exclaims: 'Ah! What misery may be produced by labor, men changed into wolves by overwork, by injustice, by bread so hard to earn and that must be shared by other starving creatures!'

"Congressmen should read this book before they dispose of the anarchists, for Zola has solved the problem. His anarchist is thoroughly converted and becomes an ardent defender of law and order. Note how this miracle is wrought, O congressmen, by sweeping away the injustice which makes a man's life barren and his heart bitter.

"Whether this kingdom of God on earth, this reign of brotherhood, this triumph of justice and peace, will come about as Zola believes is a question upon which honest men differ. But come it must in some way—the city in which labor is all joy; the happy city that is to be realized at last 'in the religion of life, the religion of humanity, freed at length from dogmas;' the city in which men shall build and not lack shelter, in which they shall sow and reap and not faint of hunger, in which they shall weave and not shiver with the cold.

"The noblest conception of God is that of a father who loves all of his children. It followed that men are brothers and that the fruits of justice and love between man and man, nation and nation, are proof of a vital religion."



TRADE UNIONS AND TRUSTS.

A common method of attacking the trade union is that of damning it with faint praise by likening it to the employers' association, and sometimes to the trust. This method has the merit of enabling those who use it to make out an apparently strong case against the trade union, while pretending friendship for that institution. The argument in favor of the trade union based upon the presumption that the trade union is a trust is like the argument in favor of a red-handed murderer based upon the presumption of his innocence—merely a piece of fiction. That argument gives the prosecutor in both cases an opportunity to pose in a disinterested capacity; but the result in both cases, i. e., conviction and sentence to death, is equally a matter of foregone conclusion.

The trade union needs no defense at this late day. Certainly, it needs no defense of the sort here noted, namely, that as a "trust in labor," it is no worse than the "trust in capital." To those who have no better word than that to say for the trade union we would suggest that they keep silent, or, better still, that they come out openly on the side of the opponents of trade unionism. The trade

union emphatically disclaims any sympathy with, or similarity to, the trust or other form of organization among employers. In particular instances these bodies may resemble each other, but we are now speaking of the general rule. Of course, we recognize that in asserting the essential difference between the trade union and the employers' association some dependence must be placed upon an assumption of common agreement between honest and intelligent men regarding the ethics of these respective bodies. We have no fears upon this score. That which we do fear is that dishonest and unintelligent men may secure the public ear to a greater extent than the friends of trade unionism are able to do, and thus secure a verdict in their own favor—that is, in favor of the claim that the trade union is a monopoly and therefore properly subject to all the limitations and disabilities imposed by law and public opinion upon that form of organization.

However, such verdict, if obtainable at all, can only be temporary. We have every confidence in the ultimate victory of the view that, notwithstanding any similarity in the external workings of the trade union and employers' association, these bodies differ from, and in fact oppose, each other in their morals and fundamentals, the former being designed to embrace the greatest number and thus strengthen the weak, the latter being designed to exclude the greatest number and thus aggrandize the strong; the former conforming to the law of human progress, the latter to the law of human retrogression.—Coast Seamen's Journal.



GERMAN TRADES UNIONISM.

Its Great Growth and Possible Effect on Commerce.

During the last year German trades unionism has had an almost phenomenal growth. The membership of the so-called liberal trades unions, according to the Boston Transcript, which are under the direct control of the Socialists, as distinguished from the Hirsch-Duncker and Christian trades unions, has increased from 852,000 to 945,000. This is the largest addition they have received during any year. And as their numbers are constantly growing it is very probable that the million mark has already been reached. Vorwaerts predicts that the development in

this respect will be very rapid for some time to come. As the industrial and economical conditions are improving the demand for labor in general, and skilled labor in particular, will be more and more felt, while the new law in regard to child employment will take away a great deal of cheap labor from German industries, which the employers all along had counted upon. The reserves of the ranks of the workmen will therefore soon be used up, and the increased demands for their services will boom the spread of unionism.

The employers, on the other hand, are strengthening their organizations and otherwise preparing themselves for the conflicts which are looked upon as unpreventable. But as German employers have been accustomed to proceed with such reckless disregard against the workmen many skilled laborers who were formerly indifferent to unionism have been forced to join existing unions in their own defense.

Max Goldberger, in his recent book on America, saw in our labor difficulties a chance for jealous commercial Germany to prosper, while American manufacturers were embarrassed and hampered. He did not forget that England, too, had for long been puzzling in a similar plight. But he did not foresee for exultant Germany the chance of her being embroiled in difficulties equally embarrassing and inextricable. Considering Germany's population and our own, in her trades union membership of a million there would seem to be potentialities for obstreperousness and clash between employer and employed not at all equaled by anything of the like over here.



DON'T MAKE A MISTAKE.

A great many union men make a mistake in asking for union-made articles. They should ask for union-labeled goods. If you ask for union-made goods nine times out of ten the salesman waiting on you will tell you that all their goods are union made. We don't mean to insinuate that they willfully lie to you, but they have been made to believe they bought union-made goods by some of the slick traveling men, who are, as a rule, very antagonistic to organized labor. Maybe their goods are what they bought them for and maybe they are not. We have a better way of determining this fact than by taking the word of a traveling salesman. If

they are union made, then they should bear the union label. If the goods do not bear the stamp of organized labor, then it is your duty to let them alone, as there are plenty in the market today that have the proper credentials on. We were told the other day by a friend that he went into a certain store in this city for a union-made collar. He told the proprietor what he wanted, who replied that he could accommodate him. The proprietor put down a box of collars, which he claimed were union made. The unionist was unable to find the label and refused to buy them. The proprietor may have not known any better, but we can inform him that this brand of collars has been on the unfair list of the Shirt Waist and Laundry Workers' Union for a long time. Ask for the label. —Ex.



THE "FREE" OPEN SHOP.

An Experience Which Illustrates the Beauties of Its Freedom.

The writer was attracted by an advertisement for help, which appeared in a Boston newspaper recently. He applied in person and was soon in touch with an agent of the open-shop idea. In response to an application for a position he was asked many questions. A job seemed in sight, but disappointment followed, when he was handed a series of cards which would be of great assistance to any detective agency. His name was required, age, place of nativity, the name of former employers and other information. Another card, evidently designed for the use of the agency, required the color of the applicant's hair and eyes, his weight, complexion and other interesting information. After exhibiting a disinclination to comply with the requirements of such a system, the writer was informed that he could not secure work unless he did so.

In order to test the truth of this assertion he left the employment bureau, that of the National Metal Trades Association, and made an attempt to secure a position in several shops which were said to be controlled by this organization. On making known his errand he was handed a card identical with one of those seen in the bureau, and was told to present it to the gentlemen in charge of that institution. One employer, who evidently desired his services, volunteered the information that he would like to hire, but was

forced to abide by the laws of the association. And this is the open-shop system. This is the institution guaranteed to free the American workman from the thralldom of unionism.

One employer declared that the new system deprived his class of the few privileges said to have been left them by the union.—Stuart Reid in Retail Clerks' Advocate.



PUSH THE UNION LABEL.

Suggestion for Co-Operation in Making It Effective.

One of the greatest needs of the trades union movement is a congress, composed of representatives from each national organization, in the interests of the union label.

Such a congress could determine a plan of action, in which each organization could co-operate, to the end that the union label would be made the powerful, effective lever, in the interests of the workers, that it should be and that it can be made.

There is no work in connection with the trades union movement that holds out greater possibilities than co-operative inter-union label work; no work that would return more beneficent results for the effort, in the interests of all workers, no work that there is less internal resistance to, even though there may be apathy. Let the intelligent representatives of the different nationals come together and devise a plan by which the scattered energies of each organization may be concentrated in the interest of the union label. Such a plan would be a future dividend bearer for the workers and for every trades union in the land.—Weekly Bulletin.



A GOOD RECOMMENDATION.

An Irishman was charged with a petty offense.

"Have you any one in court who will vouch for your good character?" queried the judge.

"Yes, sorr; there is the chief constable yonder," answered Pat.

The chief constable was amazed. "Why, your honor, I don't even know the man," protested he.

"Now, sorr," broke in Pat, "I have lived in the borough for nearly twenty years, and if the chief constable doesn't know me yet, isn't that a character for yez?"

THE EIGHT-HOUR DAY.

Long Enough Period For a Man to Work Under High Pressure.

Daniel J. Keefe, president of the International Longshoremen's Association, said in a recent issue of the New York Journal:

"Speaking from my own personal experience as a longshoreman, gained while working on the docks for many years, I will state boldly that when two gangs of men unload lumber, coal, etc., from a vessel, the conditions being entirely the same, one gang working eight hours and the other ten for a season of eight months or a year, the men working eight hours will have accomplished as much as those working ten hours and have done better work.

"Recognizing as a fact that the three first hours of the morning and the three hours after noon show the greatest and best results, it stands to reason that after eight hours' labor the accumulated energy has been exhausted and the worker is drawing on his reserve or vital force for the accomplishment of the balance of his ten-hour day, whereas the stimulus of a shorter day allows him to recuperate and put forth his best efforts, without the strain, the fatigue or exhaustion required for ten hours.

"Man is the only animal that mankind will expect or permit to set a pace of endurance for one day and then compel him to keep that pace for a quarter of a century, in most instances casting him aside at the age of thirty-five or forty years if he fails to perform the work as he did at twenty-five.

"We may ask a horse to go fifty miles in one day, but we stop our calculations if with the same horse we must go 150 miles. And we fancy there are men who would term us brutes if we drove a horse forty miles each day for a week.

"Society fails to recognize the poor human wrecks who failed to keep the pace and whose untimely deaths are often attributed to many other causes rather than the real cause.

"A gang of longshoremen on the different docks on Lake Superior will load from 6,000 to 8,000 tons of iron ore into a vessel in two and one-half hours.

"This is too much to demand of any worker. The intense strain on the human system makes an eight-hour day a necessity for longshoremen."

UNION NO EXPERIMENT.

Unions are no longer experiments. They rank among the greatest successes of the century. Nothing else, since human history began, ever brought as large a share of prosperity to the home of the working man. Nothing else ever succeeded so well in compelling the ruling few to consider the interests of the masses. Therefore the man who is out of the union today is fit for the scrap heap. No matter what his personal virtues may be, he is, socially speaking, only a piece of human junk. He is not only loafing when there is a great work to be done, but obstructing that work by his stupidity.

When a man says he is in sympathy with organized labor and has no objection to labor organizing and then roundly condemns every object sought by labor organizations there is only one of two conclusions with respect to him. He has either got an ax to grind and wants organized labor to turn the stone, or else he does not know what he is saying.—Freight and Baggage man.

**STRONG HELP THE WEAK.****The Duty Which Trade Unionists Owe to Fellow Laborers.**

The most effective work the trade unions can do is in the direction of raising the condition of those workers, organized or unorganized, whose conditions are lowest. The poverty of the sweat-shop workers and mill town hands compels them to send their children to work when they ought to be in school. The employment of children, in turn, displaces adult workers and sends them to compete for new jobs. This swelling of the army of the unemployed and intensification of wages in trades formerly more prosperous threaten even the best-paid mechanics.

We have to remember that in these days more of what are called skilled trades are much easier to learn than they were in the days of our fathers. And even though the common laborer or factory "hand" might find it difficult to enter a skilled trade, yet these laborers and operatives have sons with life before them, and, if the conditions of those industries in which their fathers have been employed are growing harder, even greater grows the stimulus for them to press into the more skilled and paid trades.

So, even in simple self-defense, the printers and steelworkers and carpenters and

other skilled mechanics, though they need not fear the direct introduction of child competition into their special trades, ought yet to dread the indirect influence of child labor and to use their great power to check or abolish it.

So, too, since the shortening of the labor day gives an opportunity for more men to work, and since the existence of a body of unemployed men is a constant danger to such as are employed, it behooves the unions to work with special vigor for the reduction of hours in each and every trade.

And since the men of the skilled trades have generally a more solid organization since they have more money and more leisure, since they have greater power and influence, it devolves especially upon them to take the lead in preventing child labor and in reducing hours, not in their own trades only, but particularly in trades which are worse off.—Carpenters' Journal.

**HISTORIC HINTS.**

"What are you reading, son?" asked a Roman merchant one day.

"A description from one of the Sybilline books," he replied. "It is there foretold that an invasion from the North will come upon our empire, when it becomes corrupt, and some say it is so now."

"Drop it, my son, drop it," said the old gentleman, hastily. "These people are always foreseeing something, generally unpleasant. Why, we are getting richer and richer, and our boundaries are extending in every direction. Every day I meet a king or two at dinner."

"But there are barbarians, are there not?"

"Oh, yes, a few million or so, who shake to see the sunshine on our Roman eagles."

The son closed the book with a troubled expression.

"Suppose they should—" he murmured.

And they did.—"An Optimist," in the Denver Catholic.

**A FEW PERTINENT QUERIES.**

"Have you ever known of a trades council or labor organization corrupting or debauching a Legislature of any State? Have you ever read of a labor organization, no matter how humble, corrupting or debauching the members of a common council for the purpose of securing a franchise? And is it not the principal object of labor or-

ganizations to secure a better wage such as will enable its members to leave their children in the schoolroom instead of sending them to the doorways of factories, seeking employment at the tender age of fourteen?"—Judge James Phelan before Detroit mass meeting.



LIBERTY OR DEATH.

Standing on the stone that marks the line between the State of Colorado and the territory of New Mexico, Charles Anderson, one of the thirty-six union miners and sympathizers who had just been driven over the line by the Colorado militiamen, raised half a loaf of bread aloft, and shouted back at General Bell's soldiers:

—"Give me liberty or give me death."

They had been warned not to return to Colorado; nevertheless, after the departure of the troops, the deported men walked back to this town, five miles north of the line, where a meal was furnished them by the citizens.

Another deported miner started to sing, "Sweet Land of Liberty, of Thee I Sing." Others took up the words, and they continued to sing as they watched the soldiers and deputies board their train.

One of the miners was too sick to walk, and a wagon was sent for him.

Two cans of beans and two loaves of bread had been given each of the deported men from the quartermasters' supplies, but many of the men cast their provisions away.

—Union Gazette.



TEXAS THE DUMPING GROUND FOR CRIMINALS.

What with the Citizens' Alliance and the packing houses, Texas is being made the dumping ground for the criminal classes of the Northern cities. Not only that, the indiscriminate importation of people from the slums of the cities threatens Fort Worth, Houston and Denison with an epidemic. We all know the sort of people who live in the slums of our large cities; all know how scabs are herded in the street car barns and packing houses, and know that as certain as this condition prevails any length of time we will have an epidemic of small-pox, or something worse.

Not only that, we should think of the class of people who are being dumped inside of the borders of Texas. Desperate

characters; men with criminal records; men who have figured in all kinds of desperate deeds; men whose faces can be found in the rogues' gallery of many of our Northern cities. Men who will hesitate at nothing that will gain for them what they may desire.

And yet, without protest, aye, with the protection of our peace officers, they are admitted to our cities and allowed to take the places of our home people who are struggling against the greediest trust the world has ever seen.

In this we are making a mistake; in permitting the shipments of strike breakers into our cities we are admitting law breakers who will be a menace to the peace and welfare of our city for a long time to come.

Consistency, thou art a jewel. Advocating purity and conservatism.



THE GOD OF MAMMON.

The time of autumn's "sere and yellow leaf" has come again, and capital and labor are still suspicious of each other. The caverns of the earth are vast storehouses of coal, yet the ruling powers in temporal matters, condemn mankind to suffer in need of the necessary comfort that nature has bountifully supplied. Oil "gushers" pour forth abundantly enough for the poorest of humanity to luxuriate in light and warmth without money and without price, but thousands and thousands of gallons of oil are stored up while humanity must sit in darkness if misfortune or circumstances render it impossible to pay the ever-advancing prices.

Winter, with all that winter means for the poor, is coming on again, but is life less strenuous than formerly?

The farmer toiled as before and the yield of the farm produce has been satisfactory, but flour advances in price. The money power controls, and regardless of poverty and privation, the hunger of helpless children, the mute despair of thinly clad women and the urgent—sometimes fierce—demands of men who toil on, heartless grind and oppression goes on. The markets are "cornered," and the necessities of life continue to advance in price, yet the times are prosperous—very.

Where will it end, and when will a remedy be discovered and how shall it be applied to what has been called the extreme curses

of modern civilization i. e., the millionaire and the pauper?

Will it pay at last for our nation to become a land of millionaire landlords and industrial serfs?

Money is essential to a certain degree to establish and maintain a healthy activity in the currents of commerce, but when a laudable ambition for prosperity progresses beyond that degree, it becomes a disease, a consuming greed, a passion for gold. Acquisition builds itself a shrine and offers up the lives of suffering humanity daily sacrifices to the god of mammon.

The moan of anguish from helpless victims the cry of destitute children and the vain appeal of men for justice, rise as incense offered to the idol insatiate greed has set up.

Who can say where the blame rests, and who can relieve the situation?

Organized labor is struggling toward that end, but is not the monster evil of the times too strong for a strength that perforce must expend itself in energetically fighting the wolf from the door—the wolf of necessity, urged continually on to devour the homes and families of the people? So long as the earth is inhabited, nature and invention will supply the necessities of the inhabitants. The propensity of men to prey upon each other is responsible for more misery than all natural casualties combined.

Avarice recognizes no ties of blood or bonds of friendship. As Judas Iscariot sold the Savior for thirty pieces of silver—today the spirit of gold dominates the world. A man dies, leaving a modest competency for his son and younger daughters. By right of age and experience, the son gets authority to handle the property. What is the natural result? The sisters are thrown on their own resources, to live or die as fate or charity shall decree. Frail dependence weighed in the balance with money, and human nature so weak!

Judas closed the bargain in favor of money. What if a poor consumptive sister perishes from neglect and dies in the public ward of a charitable institution, and her homeless, orphaned children roam the earth in the service of strangers?

Judas must prosper. What was the fate of others? Judas fingers the money.

There is only one divine assertion that applies to himself, and he bends all the

facilities and the cultivated powers of mind and body to see that this one text is lived up to. "A man that does not provide for his own household is worse than an infidel."

Selfishness is the besetting sin from which humanity suffers most; conversion, deep, earnest and sincere, would revolutionize modern methods, and teach men the obligations of brotherhood.

Hurry, also, is characteristic of the times. Unless the stress of circumstances touches the individual, a casual glance at another's destitution makes light impression and the rush of personal interests excludes all responsibility toward existing evils.

We write our honest convictions concerning industrial complications and humiliations, but only those interested in economic subjects ever read such literature. The religious newspaper goes into a multitude of homes in this Christian country, but only the small per cent. of the population who are more interested in the ideal spirit life than in getting rich ever read the uplifting thoughts of our grand religious teachers.

Most men who pretend to be Christians think to secure themselves immortality like they do many ill-gotten earthly gains—by putting their claims in their wife's name.

False prophets and strange doctors, empty forms and fashionable worship have driven many working people away from the church.

Greed comes in this matter to rob men not only of earthly good, but of their eternal inheritance.

"God and one" will make a majority; so in that hope, if labor would accept Christ, lies the assured success of organization for the good of humanity.—Margaret Scott Hall.



CHILD LABOR IN UNITED STATES.

The recent bulletin of the Department of Labor at Washington on the subject of child labor in the United States was interesting as far as it went, but it did not go very far. It covered conditions in thirteen States, and of course the investigation of the department thus far was characterized by the thoroughness that marks most of its work. It is sufficient to say, however, that according to the report 130,000 children under sixteen years of age are employed in factories in these thirteen States, to show that the report offers very little basis for conclusions.

Now, on the heels of the department's partial report, comes a much more ambitious

one from the Massachusetts State Department of Labor. The Massachusetts department is one of the best, if not the best, in the country. Its publications show much intelligence and a great deal of energetic research, and on this subject of child labor it certainly presents a situation that can not help appealing strongly to all thoughtful men and women. It states that 1,750,000 children between the ages of ten and fifteen years, under the census of 1900, are employed in the mines and factories and other gainful pursuits of the United States. An exchange considers it "some relief to know that 0 per cent. of this child labor is engaged in agricultural industries, and only 16¼ per cent. in manufacturing and mining. Farm employment is widely different from children engaged in mines and mills, and that much more than one-half of the children employed are engaged in farm work is certainly gratifying, and mitigates the 'appalling' figure of the aggregate of child labor in the United States."

With this contemporary's complaisance we do not agree. Even if the fact that nearly 300,000 children between ten and fifteen years of age are at work in mines and factories told the whole story, it would be cause for official inquiry, for that is a vast number, when one stops to consider that in nearly every State the employment of children of such age in mines and factories is strictly prohibited by law. And how about the farms? Work there is a little less dangerous, but is the child not being robbed just the same of that education which should be guaranteed it by the State? In the country that calls itself the most enlightened on earth, we think the spectacle held up to our contemplation by the Massachusetts report is appalling enough.

THE EIGHT-HOUR DAY.

An eight-hour day is as reasonable and humane as is a six-day week for the working people, and there is no amount of argument or bulldozing on the part of grasping employers that can change it. In the early ages it was discovered there must be a day of rest each week, and in these strenuous modern times it is a fact that there must be a tri-division of the day—eight hours for work, eight for recreation and study and eight for sleep. Eight hours' toll in the twenty-four is a plenty for any man or

woman, and there is no reason that simply to enrich an already over-wealthy employer he or she should toil long hours in order to make a bare living. Greed may ask and avarice demand more, but kindness and fraternity will eventually establish justice and right.

A wise man learns something new every day. A fool is too smart to take learning.

Never forget to push the label. This will in the long run accomplish more than it is possible with the aid of a strike.

The organization requires your attention and attendance as well as your monthly dues.

The union-label movement is making progress, but not in keeping with its importance. It is no passing fad. It is a legitimate campaign, having steady, healthy growth, and is accomplishing untold good for millions of toilers. Do your share.

DOBBIN'S DESPAIR.

I have no differential clutch
And no pneumatic tire;
I guess I don't amount to much,
For none come to admire
My form or speed—I have no cam;
And, to my deep remorse,
I must confess I only am
A one horsepower horse!

They used to stroke my sorrel side
And tell how I could go,
Today they speak in tones of pride
Of some bright red tonneau.
But, though my sorrow is so great
And anger is so keen,
I'm glad to have a chance to state
I don't eat gasoline.

I don't know how to carburet,
Nor how to radiate—
When I wished to get up and get
I simply struck my gait.
'Tis true, in casting out the beam
For fairness I should try—
But 'lectric, gasoline or steam,
The "mote" is in my eye!

I have no wondrous steering gear—
But still they rush to see
A thing that has, I'm pained to hear,
A horseless pedigree.
They used to pet me all the time,
But now they only shrug
Their shoulders, and pass by, for I'm
A poor old sparkless plug!

—Chicago Tribune.

LABOR NOTES.

In Russia the penalty for leading a strike is the same as that for rebellion.

* * *

A strike of the Havana harbor workers began recently. The tieup is complete.

* * *

There is a strike for the free Sunday among the Wisconsin paper mill employees.

* * *

Gardening is taught in nearly all the primary and elementary schools in France.

* * *

Attempts at coalition against the labor ministry in the Australian Federal Commonwealth have failed.

* * *

All the collieries in the anthracite region which have been shut down since July 1 have resumed operations.

* * *

The Illinois Central Railroad Company has renewed its agreement with the union machinists of the entire system.

* * *

A resolution providing for the registration of union labels has been introduced in the Canadian Parliament at Ottawa.

* * *

A convention of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers (Canadian Branch) will be held in Montreal, on August 10, 11 and 12.

* * *

Living is cheap in Japan. Twenty-five to thirty shillings a month will supply food, fuel and clothing for a family of five persons.

* * *

There is a movement on foot to try to change the headquarters of the Sheet Metal Workers from Kansas City, Mo., to Chicago, Ill.

* * *

Pittsburg, Pa., is to be formally launched as a full-fledged candidate for the 1905 convention of the American Federation of Labor.

* * *

A committee has been appointed by the National Civic Federation to draft a plan of joint agreement between unions and employers.

* * *

The American Steel and Hoop Company has cut the wages of all the steel men employed in its Girard, O., plant and in its plants at Youngstown from twenty to 60 per

cent. Puddlers are not affected. The government is said to be against the Amalgamated Association and the situation is serious.

* * *

Union meat packers of Oakland, Cal., have organized the California Co-Operative Meat Company, and opened a wholesale and three retail markets.

* * *

At a meeting of Freight Handlers' and Warehousemen's Union at San Francisco, Cal., a vote taken resulted in a decision to continue the strike.

* * *

Almost thirty-two millions of dollars has been paid in benefits of various kinds by the Amalgamated Society of Engineers during the past thirty-five years.

* * *

W. S. Philips of Kane, Pa., was unanimously elected president of the Amalgamated Glass Workers of America at the annual convention of that body.

* * *

Ten hours is now the legal work day in France. Four years ago it was twelve hours, but the law reduced it a half-hour a day until the ten-hour limit was reached.

* * *

Officials of the Union Pacific railroad have completed a settlement of hours and wages with the telegraph operators of the system, and a new schedule has been signed.

* * *

The strike of diamond-cutters at Antwerp has ended, after a six months' struggle. The men have agreed to accept the terms suggested by M. Terivagno, the union's deputy.

* * *

After a strike lasting one day the Brewery Workmen's Union of San Francisco secured an increase of wages from \$20 to \$21 per week, and overtime from 50 to 60 cents per hour.

* * *

A plan for the systematic raising of funds for strike purposes has been submitted to the San Francisco (Cal.) Labor Council, and will be sent to the affiliated unions for approval.

* * *

International Typographical Union has withdrawn the charter from the typographical union at Telluride, Colo. This action was taken on the complaints filed by the typog-

graphical unions of Ouroy and Durango. The reason of the withdrawal of the charter was owing to the fact that the printers participated in the deportation of miners from their homes.

* * *

At least 10,000 men have been discharged from the Russian railways since the war began, and altogether from 300,000 to 400,000 men have been thrown into idleness by the war.

* * *

About 500 union painters of Boston are at work after a strike of several months to obtain higher wages. In the majority of cases the men have been given the \$3 a day for which they asked.

* * *

It is reported that the striking garment workers in New York have so crippled the manufacturers that several of them are seeking a settlement with their employes on the "union-shop" basis.

* * *

Boston (Mass.) bakers, about 20 per cent. of whom are yet on strike for their demands, have started a co-operative bakery to supply the trade with union-labeled bread and union-made pastry.

* * *

Seven thousand five hundred union miners in the employ of the various furnace corporations in and around Birmingham, Ala., have suspended work pending the adoption of a new wage scale.

* * *

The union mines at Butte, Mont., will donate \$25,000 to the Colorado men to test the Supreme Court decision upholding the military authorities. Martial law still prevails in Cripple Creek districts.

* * *

Northumberland (England) miners, at their annual council meeting, decided to apply to the coal owners for 2d. a ton extra for the night shift hewers, as their task is more arduous than day work.

* * *

The Supreme Council of the United Commercial Travelers has adopted an amendment to the constitution of the order fixing maximum age limit of eligible applicants for membership at sixty years.

* * *

The members of the New South Wales (Australia) arbitration court recently in-

spected some of the Sydney brick kilns, where the employes sometimes have to work in a temperature of 210 degrees.

* * *

The Wisconsin Federation of Labor is assisting striking paper mill employes in the Fox River valley district in a plan to purchase a mill and operate it on the co-operative plan, with union paper makers.

* * *

The ordinary wage worker who observes that the cost of his food and clothing is higher naturally finds it somewhat difficult to console himself with the fact that prices are lower on pig iron, steel bars and tin plates, declares the Providence Journal.

* * *

The Secretary of War has issued an order for the restoration of the scale of wages at the government armory at Springfield, Mass., that prevailed before the manufacture of the new model of the army was commenced.

* * *

An attempt is being made in Vienna, Austria, to persuade servants to pay 20 cents a month toward an old-age insurance, but after three years of work the sum needed to start the enterprise has not been secured.

* * *

At Buffalo, N. Y., the National Association of Marble Dealers has been incorporated. This organization, it is said, is an employers' association, formed partly for the purpose of co-operation in labor disputes.

* * *

Proprietors of New York's wholesale houses have for several years past given their men a half-holiday on Saturday, and there is a serious talk of doing no business on that day at all during the summer months.

* * *

London (England) cab proprietors want the drivers to pay \$4 per day for hire on each vehicle and horses. The drivers struck and offered \$3.50 per day, which the owners have accepted pending the holding of a conference to settle the dispute.

* * *

A delegation of the Watch Engravers' and Jewelry Workers' International Union of Boston, Mass., is to hold a conference with President Gompers of the Federation in connection with the united action of the two crafts relative to the adoption of a label to be displayed on the work of the members of each trade.

After being on strike for several weeks to enforce the closed shop rule the striking lathers of Boston and vicinity have come to an understanding with their employers. In the future only men carrying the union card will be able to procure employment.

* * *

The United States Bureau of Labor is making an investigation in Colorado under the organic act of the bureau, which charges the Commissioner of Labor to investigate the causes of the facts relating to controversies between employer and employes.

* * *

Directors of various bridge building works in Motherwell, Scotland, have given notice of reductions of 5 per cent. in day wages and 10 per cent. on piece rates of the iron workers. The men threaten to resist the reduction by a strike. Several thousands are concerned.

* * *

The International Association of Machinists has just closed a contract with the Illinois Central Railroad for the current year. The agreement is eminently satisfactory to both parties, and the closest relations exist between the machinists and the railroad company.

* * *

The Austrian Federation of Labor represents all the unions in the empire. They added 30,000 members last year and have now 220,000. This seems small, but is really a good showing in view of the government restriction. The federation has twenty organizers in the field.

* * *

There has recently been unearthed an old labor law that related to tailors of England. It was in force until 121 years ago. It compelled a workday of fourteen hours, with a maximum daily wage of 48 cents, and provided imprisonment of two months for any tailor who joined a union.

* * *

Efforts are being made again to secure a vote favorable to the establishment of the proposed Structural Building Trades Alliance. Circulars have been issued to all locals affiliated with the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers calling for a referendum vote on the proposal.

* * *

The British war office is proposing to make important alterations with regard to sol-

diers' pay. Soldiers are in future to have their pay issued to them in the form of weekly wages, instead of piecemeal, with a monthly settling up. Payments to men away from headquarters will be made by post.

* * *

A deputation from the combined iron trade unions in New South Wales, Australia interviewed the acting premier recently, and urged that in future all locomotives required by the State railways should be manufactured at the state railway workshops at Eveleigh, as recommended by the recent royal commission.

* * *

Painters' District Council of Eastern Massachusetts has voted to assess all of its affiliated members that are working 50 cents a day, and to appeal to the international organization to levy a strike assessment on its 70,000 members throughout the country in aid of the painters who are striking in Boston, Somerville and Cambridge.

* * *

Members of the Victorian (Australia) Coal Miners' Association, who have been on strike for seventy weeks, have declared the strike off, considering that it would be unwise to continue the struggle on \$1.25 per week, which would have been the allowance in future owing to their main support from New South Wales being cut off.

* * *

Labor unions are slowly making their way into Mexico. In the City of Durango, for example, there are three associations, one with more than 700 members. These are not composed strictly of artisans, and not one of them as yet has attempted to influence the wage scale. Their main object is mutual aid, and they fulfill their mission to some extent.

* * *

Unless the coal companies agree to observe the opinion of Umpire Wright and the check-docking and check-weighing bosses in the manner the union mine workers desire the 78,000 mine workers of the Wyoming and Lackawanna districts will withdraw from the conciliation board and decline to submit to the board any more of their grievances.

* * *

The presentations of the requests of the nine-hour day in all the shops of the Boston & Maine railroad system and an adjustment of the hourly rates of pay so that the

men will receive the same wages for the new nine-hour day as for the old ten-hour one, are still being made by the district organization of the unions of the various mechanical trades.

* * *

A factory with kindergarten children for the hands and the management will shortly be in operation in New Orleans, La. The children will manage the factory themselves, and control the output. Of course, there will be some slight supervision and bookkeeping done by elder hands and heads. This is the most enterprising experiment, being the first known in any kindergarten.

* * *

To prevent hasty action and to give employers ample notice of intended changes in wage or time scales, the San Francisco Labor Council requires that every union must give at least three months' notification of demands for improved conditions, and that no new rate of wages or schedules of hours shall be enforced on a building from the time work begins until it is completed.

* * *

James Ridpath, the historian, says: "I favor the eight-hour work day. Whether or not it will increase the cost of production of goods is of infinitely less importance to a democratic civilization than the more equitable distribution of wealth, leisure and intellectual advantages. Better dear goods than cheap men. The most important products of a republic are not its manufactures, but its citizens. Long hours make shoddy Americans."

* * *

One permanent result of the strike conditions in the building trades at Detroit, Mich., will be the number of new firms that have started into existence. These new master plumbers, painters and sheet metal workers are merely striking unionists, who have had enterprise to start in and capture some of the work that was "going begging," during the strike. The venture proved so profitable that they continued their own shops after the strike was ended, hiring union men at union wages, and competing with their former employers.

* * *

A history of the labor movement is to be compiled. Judge P. H. Dugro, Everett Macy and Robert Fulton Cutting of New

York City, and a Chicago man whose name is not disclosed, have among them subscribed a fund of \$30,000 and placed the money at the disposal of Dr. Richard T. Ely of Wisconsin University for an investigation of the history of the labor movement and allied social movements in the United States. The work, it is expected, will require five years, and its results will be embodied in a document entitled "The History of Industrial Democracy in the United States."

* * *

All New York carpenters employed by the Master Carpenters' Association have been locked out by order of the board of governors of the Building Trades' Employers' Association. The lockout ties up the carpenter work on every large building in the borough, and involves between 5,000 and 6,000 men. The carpenters locked out belong to the Brotherhood of Carpenters, and the trouble is due to the violation of the arbitration agreement by the carpenters striking on a contract held by one of the firms holding membership in the masters' association. The trouble was about the handling of non-union wood.

We Are Prepared to Furnish

**BADGES
BUTTONS
BANNERS** MONTHLY WORKING

of the highest quality of workmanship and material at prices which **satisfy.**

The new brotherhood combination parade and funeral badge is "**the limit.**"

We will send sample to local Unions who desire to purchase badges, if requested by the proper officer of local Union.

PREPARE FOR LABOR DAY NOW

Of Course they are **UNION MADE**

The WHITEHEAD & HOAG CO.
827-8 State Life Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind.



FINANCIAL



To Affiliated Unions:

The following is a report of the receipts and the expenditures for July, 1904, and the accounts herein presented should correspond with the books of the respective union to which they are credited. Secretaries and trustees are requested to compare the accounts printed herein with their books, and should error be found, notice of same should be promptly forwarded to this office. After the number of each local the following abbreviations correspond with: S., Stamps; Ch., Charter; Sup., Supplies:

Ult. No.		Am't.
1. 23 S.	3.00, Sup. 10.00	\$ 13.00
1. 134 S.	1.20	1.20
1. 196 S.	7.50	7.50
1. 295 S.	9.90, Sup. 10c.	10.00
1. 310 S.	5.75, Sup. 1.75	7.50
1. 612 S.	7.50, Sup. 85c.	8.35
1. 728 S.	75.00, Sup. 9.05	84.05
1. 737 S.	15.00, Sup. 59c	15.59
1. 795 S.	2.95	2.95
1. 120 S.	16.00, Sup. 50c	16.50
1. 743 S.	15.00, Sup. 50c	15.50
1. 752 S.	162.50, Sup. 8.10	170.60
1. 755 S.	7.50	7.50
1. 55 S.	5.00	5.00
1. 231 S.	12.20, Sup. 20c	12.40
2. 488 S.	9.00	9.00
5. 81 S.	7.50	7.50
5. 86 S.	2.25	2.25
5. 166 S.	4.50, Sup. 1.25	5.75
5. 331 Sup.	60c	.60
5. 527 S.	7.50	7.50
5. 618 S.	5.00	5.00
5. 628 S.	12.60	12.60
5. 702 S.	35.00, Sup. 6.25	41.25
5. 749 S.	9.60	9.60
5. 763 S.	18.75, Sup. 3.25	22.00
5. 2 S.	7.50	7.50
5. 573 S.	11.25, Sup. 1.00	12.25
5. 736 S.	10.50	10.50
5. 128 S.	4.50, Sup. 50c	5.00
5. 600 S.	3.50	3.50
5. 780 S.	7.00, Sup. 80c	7.80
5. 51 S.	8.60, Sup. 1.69	10.29
5. 602 Sup.	4.40	4.40
6. 67 S.	12.50, Sup. 75c	13.25
6. 102 S.	6.00	6.00
6. 197 S.	6.25	6.25
6. 353 S.	1.00	1.00
6. 381 S.	8.50, Sup. 75c	9.25
6. 719 S.	6.25, Sup. 3.75	10.00
6. 740 S.	15.00	15.00
6. 761 S.	15.00	15.00
6. 793 S.	15.00	15.00
6. 273 S.	5.10	5.10
6. 274 Sup.	1.25	1.25
6. 706 S.	55.00	55.00
6. 782 S.	2.50	2.50
6. 815 S.	18.75, Sup. 4.25	23.00
6. 60 S.	12.50, Sup. 14.50	27.00
6. 398 S.	10.00	10.00
6. 506 S.	90.00	90.00
6. 563 S.	13.00, Sup. 75c	13.75
6. 617 S.	16.25	16.25
7. 48 S.	6.00, Sup. 25c	6.25
7. 82 S.	6.75	6.75
7. 153 S.	3.75	3.75
7. 164 S.	15.00	15.00
7. 211 S.	2.50, Sup. 2.50	5.00
7. 299 S.	4.50	4.50
7. 251 S.	7.05	7.05
7. 285 S.	6.60	6.60
7. 311 Sup.	1.20	1.20
7. 380 S.	2.00, Sup. 3.55	5.55

RECEIPTS

Ult. No.		Am't.	Ult. No.		Am't.
7. 429 S.	4.00	4.00	12. 708 S.	250.00, Sup. 3.00	253.00
7. 537 S.	22.50, Sup. 75c	23.25	12. 716 S.	100.00	100.00
7. 553 S.	60.00, Sup. 6.75	66.75	12. 2 S.	2.50	2.50
7. 569 S.	3.00, Sup. 7.50	10.50	12. 61 S.	7.50, Sup. 50c	8.00
7. 726 S.	97.00, Sup. 55c	97.55	12. 78 S.	4.75	4.75
7. 733 S.	25.50	25.50	12. 198 S.	5.40	5.40
7. 16 S.	2.70	2.70	12. 189 S.	13.60, Sup. 2.50	16.10
7. 219 S.	3.00	3.00	12. 312 S.	2.85	2.85
7. 448 S.	11.75	11.75	12. 506 S.	12.50, Sup. 5.00	17.50
7. 545 S.	15.90	15.90	12. 533 S.	3.00	3.00
7. 556 S.	9.00	9.00	12. 737 Sup.	1.00	1.00
7. 735 S.	13.50, Sup. 2.51	16.01	12. 772 S.	30.00, Sup. 75c	30.75
7. 774 S.	11.00, Sup. 25c	11.25	12. 819 S.	13.50	13.50
8. 54 S.	4.00, Sup. 70c	4.70	13. 72 S.	4.50	4.50
8. 98 S.	15.00	15.00	13. 98 S.	15.00	15.00
8. 109 S.	5.10	5.10	13. 218 S.	9.00, Sup. 25c	9.25
8. 135 S.	3.00, Sup. 1.75	4.75	13. 221 S.	15.00	15.00
8. 211 S.	7.50	7.50	13. 246 S.	3.15, Sup. 25c.	3.40
8. 238 S.	2.85	2.85	13. 258 S.	7.50	7.50
8. 287 S.	4.50	4.50	13. 330 S.	4.20	4.20
8. 292 S.	13.45, Sup. 2.00	15.45	13. 376 S.	20.00, Sup. 1.50	21.50
8. 385 S.	4.00, Sup. 2.20	6.20	13. 407 S.	4.60	4.60
8. 388 S.	5.10	5.10	13. 449 S.	150.00	150.00
8. 443 S.	3.75	3.75	13. 613 S.	6.00, Sup. 50c.	6.50
8. 566 Sup.	4.50	4.50	13. 704 S.	150.00, Sup. 2.00	152.00
8. 581 S.	7.00	7.00	13. 720 S.	99.90, Sup. 50c	100.40
8. 607 S.	172.50	172.50	13. 750 S.	15.00	15.00
8. 678 S.	15.00, Sup. 2.00	17.00	13. 65 S.	2.40	2.40
8. 702 S.	183.75	183.75	13. 741 Sup.	50c	.50
8. 714 S.	11.70	11.70	13. 49 S.	21.25, Sup. 1.25	22.50
8. 718 S.	87.50, Sup. 3.95	91.45	13. 94 S.	1.00	1.00
8. 578 S.	11.25, Sup. 75c	12.00	13. 196 Sup.	1.00	1.00
8. 756 S.	32.00, Sup. 3.00	35.00	13. 654 S.	87.50, Sup. 12.50	100.00
9. 23 S.	12.00, Sup. 4.13	16.13	13. 667 S.	3.00	3.00
9. 90 S.	45.00, Sup. 2.50	47.50	14. 29 S.	2.25	2.25
9. 94 S.	3.10, Sup. 35c	3.45	14. 60 S.	15.00	15.00
9. 520 S.	7.05, Sup. 1.00	8.05	14. 183 S.	3.75	3.75
9. 586 S.	10.00	10.00	14. 215 S.	7.50, Sup. 75c.	8.25
9. 700 S.	180.00, Sup. 1.50	181.50	14. 270 S.	7.50	7.50
9. 732 S.	75.00, Sup. 1.00	76.00	14. 346 S.	3.80, Sup. 50c	4.30
9. 744 S.	80.00	80.00	14. 336 Sup.	1.50	1.50
9. 765 S.	15.00, Sup. 75c	15.75	14. 347 S.	3.30, Sup. 1.70	5.00
9. 800 S.	17.50	17.50	14. 405 S.	30.00, Sup. 2.50	32.50
9. 132 S.	3.45, Sup. 10c	3.55	14. 475 S.	7.50	7.50
9. 683 S.	2.70	2.70	14. 605 S.	13.50	13.50
9. 850 S.	6.00	6.00	14. 707 S.	55.50, Sup. 50c	56.00
11. 11 S.	4.35	4.35	14. 729 S.	15.00	15.00
11. 40 S.	180.00	180.00	14. 801 S.	1.50	1.50
11. 47 S.	8.25, Sup. 20c.	8.45	14. 14 S.	4.50	4.50
11. 52 S.	1.00	1.00	14. 140 S.	8.55	8.55
11. 70 S.	65.00, Sup. 7.60	72.60	14. 290 S.	2.40	2.40
11. 143 S.	6.35, Sup. 50c.	6.85	14. 598 S.	6.30, Sup. 5c.	6.35
11. 165 S.	1.20	1.20	14. 762 S.	9.30, Sup. 70c	10.00
11. 168 S.	9.00	9.00	14. 56 S.	2.70	2.70
11. 185 S.	2.10	2.10	14. 5 S.	11.25	11.25
11. 224 S.	55.00, Sup. 1.20	56.20	14. 267 S.	3.00	3.00
11. 229 S.	7.50, Sup. 25c.	7.75	14. 617 S.	11.25, Sup. 2.50	13.75
11. 243 S.	1.95	1.95	14. 636 S.	6.00, Sup. 2.50	8.50
11. 245 S.	17.05, Sup. 70c	17.75	14. 157 S.	3.75	3.75
11. 268 S.	11.25, Sup. 50c	11.75	15. 30 S.	10.00, Sup. 2.25	12.25
11. 294 S.	45.00, Sup. 8.10	53.10	15. 41 S.	15.00, Sup. 25c	15.25
11. 305 S.	18.75, Sup. 35c	19.10	15. 50 S.	14.25	14.25
11. 307 S.	10.00	10.00	15. 103 S.	3.00	3.00
11. 308 S.	15.00	15.00	15. 200 S.	1.50	1.50
11. 309 S.	2.25	2.25	15. 225 S.	1.50	1.50
11. 386 S.	10.00, Sup. 3.00	13.00	15. 230 S.	3.75	3.75
11. 417 S.	7.50, Sup. 20c	7.70	15. 262 S.	9.00	9.00
11. 420 S.	7.50	7.50	15. 277 S.	4.00	4.00
11. 557 S.	8.00, Sup. 85c	8.85	15. 326 S.	7.85, Sup. 30c.	8.15
11. 664 S.	9.00	9.00	15. 734 S.	75.00, Sup. 1.25	76.25
11. 759 S.	10.50, Sup. 1.00	11.50	15. 748 S.	15.00	15.00
11. 760 S.	15.00, Sup. 2.00	17.00	15. 83 S.	9.00, Sup. 25c.	9.25
11. 179 S.	8.55	8.55	15. 126 S.	50.00	50.00
11. 721 S.	37.50, Sup. 2.25	39.75	15. 458 S.	11.40, Sup. 3.60	15.00
11. 764 S.	6.75, Sup. 75c	7.50	15. 505 S.	3.00, Sup. 25c.	3.25
11. 796 S.	2.95, Sup. 35c.	3.30	15. 812 S.	2.10	2.10
12. 24 S.	14.50, Sup. 1.00	15.50	16. 36 S.	4.80, Sup. 90c	5.70
12. 362 S.	7.50, Sup. 1.00	8.50	16. 111 S.	8.50	8.50
12. 369 S.	3.90	3.90	16. 190 S.	20.00, Sup. 2.00	22.00
12. 391 S.	7.50	7.50	16. 220 S.	9.45	9.45
12. 449 Sup.	5.00	5.00	16. 590 S.	13.05	13.05
12. 454 Sup.	26c	.26	16. 753 S.	150.00, Sup. 1.00	151.00
12. 592 S.	6.00	6.00	16. 767 S.	21.70	21.70

Ult. No.	Am't.	Ult. No.	Am't.	Ult. No.	Am't.
16. 802 S. 4.80	4.80	22. 174 S. 3.60	3.60	27. 164 S. 7.50	7.50
16. 803 S. 5.85	5.85	22. 195 S. 4.35, Sup. 1.25	5.60	27. 167 S. 2.55	2.55
16. 42 S. 15.00	15.00	22. 212 S. 3.00	3.00	27. 196 S. 15.00	15.00
16. 46 S. 9.75	9.75	22. 261 S. 1.75, Sup. 10c.	1.85	27. 205 Sup. 1.75	1.75
16. 130 S. 2.70	2.70	22. 628 S. 32.55	32.55	27. 210 S. 5.15	5.15
16. 152 S. 6.25, Sup. 25c.	6.50	22. 704 Sup. 1.00	1.00	27. 346 S. 2.55	2.55
16. 71 S. 7.50	7.50	22. 724 S. 15.00, Sup. 25c	15.25	27. 351 S. 5.00, Sup. 3.45	8.45
16. 84 S. 4.50, Sup. 2.00	6.50	22. 743 S. 15.00	15.00	27. 358 S. 7.50	7.50
16. 250 S. 2.70, Sup. 30c.	3.00	22. 131 S. 12.35	12.35	27. 389 S. 6.00, Sup. 25c.	6.25
16. 102 S. 6.00	6.00	22. 470 S. 1.35, Sup. 50c.	1.85	27. 421 Ch. 10.00	10.00
16. 149 S. 17.50	17.50	22. 470 S. 3.00, Sup. 1.25	4.25	27. 573 S. 13.75, Sup. 3.75	17.50
16. 194 S. 6.50, Sup. 36c.	6.86	22. 21 Sup. 1.00	1.00	27. 710 S. 101.25	101.25
16. 343 S. 15.00, Sup. 25.00	40.00	22. 151 S. 19.50, Sup. 3.00	22.50	27. 751 S. 15.00, Sup. 75c	15.75
16. 367 S. 6.00, Sup. 1.35	7.35	22. 558 S. 16.25	16.25	27. 6 S. 7.50	7.50
16. 382 S. 5.50, Sup. 40c.	5.90	23. 323 S. 7.25	7.25	27. 253 S. 6.75	6.75
16. 589 S. 4.45, Sup. 25c	4.70	23. 439 S. 4.50, Sup. 25c.	4.75	27. 278 S. 35.45, Sup. 2.00	35.45
16. 611 S. 4.50	4.50	23. 519 S. 32.50	32.50	27. 359 S. 7.50	7.50
16. 778 S. 2.55	2.55	23. 650 S. 7.50	7.50	27. 742 S. 60.00	60.00
16. 345 S. 6.00	6.00	23. 177 S. 7.50	7.50	27. 768 S. 11.25, Sup. 1.45	12.70
19. 205 Sup. 1.00	1.00	25. 4 S. 7.50	7.50	27. 792 S. 6.60	6.60
19. 282 S. 75c	.75	25. 48 S. 6.00, Sup. 1.35	7.35	27. 793 S. 15.00	15.00
19. 442 S. 7.50	7.50	25. 85 S. 300.00	300.00	27. 250 S. 1.00, Sup. 1.00	2.00
19. 452 S. 6.00	6.00	25. 203 S. 4.65, Sup. 2.50	7.15	27. 25 S. 300.00, Sup.	2.50
19. 717 S. 22.50	22.50	25. 227 S. 15.00	15.00	27. 712 S. 75.00	75.00
19. 794 Sup. 1.25	1.25	25. 284 S. 9.00	9.00	28. 42 S. 15.00, Sup. 3.85	18.85
19. 754 S. 2.00, Sup. 3.50	5.50	25. 296 S. 1.20	1.20	28. 63 S. 16.50	16.50
19. 414 S. 125.00, Ch.	10.00	25. 325 S. 9.75, Sup. 25c.	10.00	28. 18 S. 3.90	3.90
19. 353 S. 11.95	11.95	25. 333 S. 7.50, Sup. 54c.	8.04	28. 119 S. 1.95, Sup. 10c	2.05
19. 470 Sup. 6.00	6.00	25. 341 S. 9.00, Sup. 15c	9.15	28. 156 S. 10.50	10.50
19. 701 S. 108.75	108.75	25. 394 S. 4.50	4.50	28. 242 S. 16.25	16.25
19. 33 S. 25.65	25.65	25. 404 S. 6.00	6.00	28. 754 S. 22.50	22.50
19. 398 S. 15.00, Sup. 2.35	17.35	25. 469 S. 2.25, Sup. 75c	3.00	28. 300 S. 2.25	2.25
19. 549 S. 6.30	6.30	25. 494 S. 5.50, Sup. 2.70	8.20	28. 324 S. 7.50	7.50
19. 602 S. 5.25, Sup. 3.50	8.75	25. 567 S. 38.25, Sup. 2.55	40.80	28. 440 S. 15.00	15.00
20. 180 Sup. 5.00	5.00	25. 703 S. 75.75	75.75	28. 429 S. 3.00	3.00
20. 182 Sup. 25c	.25	25. 728 S. 30.00	30.00	28. 472 S. 7.25, Sup. 25c	7.50
20. 223 S. 2.70	2.70	25. 756 Sup. 1.35	1.35	28. 763 S. 12.50, Sup. 1.90	14.40
20. 256 S. 32.50	32.50	25. 470 S. 3.30, Sup. 5c.	3.35	28. 719 S. 156.90, Sup.	10c
20. 263 S. 22.50	22.50	25. 50 Sup. 25c	.25	28. 390 S. 4.50	4.50
20. 304 S. 15.00, Sup. 75c	15.75	25. 748 S. 15.00	15.00	28. 749 S. 6.15	6.15
20. 314 S. 16.95, Sup. 1.25	18.20	25. 2 S. 10.00, Sup. 1.00	11.00	30. 69 S. 4.80	4.80
20. 339 S. 4.50	4.50	26. 75 S. 13.50, Sup. 50c	14.00	30. 105 S. 15.45, Sup. 70c	16.15
20. 468 S. 5.25	5.25	26. 124 S. 6.00	6.00	30. 135 S. 2.25, Sup. 45c	2.70
20. 496 S. 6.00	6.00	26. 159 S. 2.40	2.40	30. 326 Sup. 1.25	1.25
20. 709 S. 11.25	11.25	26. 202 S. 3.00, Sup. 50c	3.50	30. 396 S. 16.05	16.05
20. 746 S. 15.00	15.00	26. 406 S. 6.00	6.00	30. 482 S. 9.00, Sup. 1.00	10.00
20. 9 S. 13.40	13.40	26. 459 S. 15.00, Sup. 2.75	17.75	30. 612 S. 11.25	11.25
20. 155 S. 6.00	6.00	26. 592 Sup. 45c	.45	30. 702 S. 120.00, Sup.	12.50
20. 259 S. 7.80	7.80	26. 623 S. 6.75	6.75	30. 705 S. 750.00	750.00
20. 763 S. 7.50	7.50	26. 714 S. 15.00	15.00	30. 736 S. 9.75, Sup. 1.10	10.85
21. 52 S. 4.50, Sup. 50c	5.00	26. 715 S. 111.75	111.75	30. 741 S. 9.00, Sup. 1.00	10.00
21. 181 S. 7.05	7.05	26. 722 S. 85.00	85.00	30. 769 S. 9.75	9.75
21. 232 S. 2.35	2.35	26. 725 S. 273.90, Sup.	275.90	30. 335 S. 9.50	9.50
21. 286 S. 10.50, Sup. 4.50	15.00	2.00	2.00	30. 401 S. 4.50	4.50
21. 356 S. 3.75	3.75	26. 726 Sup. 2.00	2.00	30. 748 S. 60.00	60.00
21. 631 S. 45.00	45.00	26. 821 S. 2.85	2.85	30. 216 S. 24.90, Sup. 20c	25.10
21. 783 S. 3.00, Sup. 50c.	3.50	26. 506 S. 25.00, Sup.	42.35	30. 361 S. 7.50	7.50
21. 44 S. 3.00, Sup. 35c	3.35	17.35	17.35	30. 575 S. 7.50	7.50
21. 516 S. 5.85	5.85	27. 112 S. 30.00	30.00	30. 790 S. 3.75	3.75
21. 570 Benefit money re-		27. 134 S. 1.95	1.95		
funded	5.00	27. 156 S. 6.75	6.75		
21. 563 S. 10.20	10.20				

EXPENDITURES.

Ult.	Am't.	Ult.	Am't.
1. A. J. Reed, benefits for Local 750..	\$ 160.00	5. Cheltenham Press, for June Magazines	509.77
1. Samuel Johnson, balance of June salary and expenses	104.70	5. W. B. Barnes, per capita tax due the Trades Council by Local 597, which had disbanded, and money sent the I. B. of T.	13.15
1. James J. Dwyer, on salary account.	50.00	5. Peter McNealy, for salary and expenses as organizer	38.40
2. John F. O'Kane, benefits for Local 224	700.00	5. Joseph A. Turnbull, salary and expenses as organizer	10.00
2. E. L. Turley, salary for June	150.00	5. Chas. Robb, balance of June salary and expenses	95.00
2. F. A. Markey, in full for June salary and expenses	171.30	5. Chas. Robb, on account	100.00
2. Geo. Innis, balance of June salary and expenses	182.30	5. A. B. Walton, balance of June salary and expenses	85.95
5. Henry F. Hilfers, for organizing Locals 800 and 197	10.00	5. Edw. Gould, in full for June salary and expenses	131.65
5. Wm. Rowbotham, on account	50.00	5. F. P. Fall, in full for June salary and expenses	133.26
5. G. W. Dillon, on account	200.00	5. C. F. O'Neill, in full for June salary and expenses	253.51
5. Indianapolis Gas Co., for office lights	.99		
5. Iliff Stationery Co., for office supplies	2.10		
5. Western Union Telegraph Co., for June messages	1.56		

Ult.	Am't.	Ult.	Am't.
5. C. P. Shea, balance of June salary and expenses	40.00	20. T. J. Daniels, benefits for Locals 405 and 526	700.00
5. H. K. Sullivan, balance June salary and expenses	102.50	20. A. J. Reed, benefits for Local 750 ..	160.00
6. Indiana Trust Co., rent for July ..	100.00	20. C. F. O'Neill, on account	100.00
6. M. J. Dwyer, balance of June salary and expenses	72.30	20. S. J. Thompson, work as organizer ..	4.75
7. M. J. Dwyer, benefits for Local 755 ..	275.00	20. A. B. Walton, on account	15.00
7. A. J. Reed, benefits for Local 750 ..	170.00	21. A. J. Reed, benefits for Local 750 ..	150.00
7. C. P. Shea, on account	100.00	21. Central Union Telephone Co., for rental and long distance service ..	41.85
8. J. B. Fitzpatrick, balance of June salary and expenses	106.35	21. B. E. Hinkle, two days' salary as stenographer	5.00
8. Stamps, received from Local 109 on supplies	.10	22. Will Sebastian, for carpenter work ..	28.00
9. Chas. Reid, salary to date	40.00	22. Geo. Innis, on account	75.00
9. L. Dunn, salary to date	30.00	22. Adams Express Co., expressage on Magazines	10.43
9. I. Larsen, salary to date	30.00	23. Edw. Gould, balance of benefits due Local 98	189.00
9. C. Haug, salary to date	30.00	23. E. R. Parmelee, for auditing books ..	35.00
9. M. O'Neill, salary to date	30.00	23. Chas. Reid, salary to date	40.00
12. Postal Telegraph Co., messages for June	22.31	23. L. Dunn, salary to date	30.00
12. Stamps, received from Local 454 on supplies	.26	23. I. Larsen, salary to date	30.00
13. T. J. Daniels, benefits for Locals 405 and 526	700.00	23. C. Haug	30.00
13. E. L. Turley, railroad fare and expenses to and from Cincinnati ..	9.45	23. M. O'Neill, salary to date	30.00
12. Remington Typewriter Co., office supplies	2.65	23. James J. Dwyer, on account of salary	25.00
13. Library Bureau office supplies	8.00	25. Custom charges on package to Local 470	3.35
13. Geo. J. Mayer, seals, stencils, etc ..	15.45	25. S. E. Gear, donation to aid Local 712	200.00
14. M. J. Dwyer, benefits for Local 755 ..	275.00	25. F. A. Markey, on account	100.00
14. Geo. McGinnis, for postage	25.50	25. A. B. Walton, on account	75.00
14. N. W. Evans, on account	100.00	25. John Mullen, salary and expenses as trustee	38.60
15. Hogan Transfer Co., for drayage ..	.98	25. J. H. Warner, on account	50.00
15. Postal Telegraph Co., for messages sent from St. Louis	4.17	26. C. P. Shea, on account	50.00
15. A. B. Walton, on account	25.00	26. Diamond Steam Laundry Co., for towels	1.00
16. M. W. Coffey, benefits for Local 224 ..	500.00	27. James J. Dwyer, balance of July salary	25.00
16. Samuel Johnson, on account	100.00	27. Geo. McGinnis, for postage	45.00
16. C. P. Shea, on account	25.00	30. N. W. Evans, balance of July salary and expenses	158.89
16. John Mullen, on account	25.00	30. T. J. Daniels, benefits for Locals 405 and 526	500.00
18. J. B. Fitzpatrick, on account	100.00	30. Adams Express Co., expressage ..	34.16
18. Wm. Rowbotham, on account	50.00	30. American Express Co., expressage ..	3.03
19. M. J. Dwyer, on account	100.00		
19. Geo. Dillon, on account	80.00		
19. New Long Distance Telephone Co., one message	2.15		